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Thursday, August 8, 1985

Sravana 17, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session

(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. VIII contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 8, 1985 (Srawana)
17, 1907 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Measures to Achieve Seventh Plan
Target of Sterilisation

+

*244. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN
MOHANTY :
SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to
state :

(a) whether the Sixth Plan target of sterilisations and IUD insertions and conventional contraceptive have not been achieved and the short-fall is quite wide and if so, the reasons thereof ;

(b) whether any analysis has been made about the performance of the Government in achieving the Sixth Plan targets of Family Planning and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any new strategy is being adopted to expedite the process of birth control and to achieve the Seventh Plan targets which are much

2

higher than the targets of the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI
MOSHINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) : An analysis of the performance of the Family Planning programme during the Sixth Plan shows that the achievement of targets was around 80%. The programme is constantly appraised, major problem areas identified and appropriate strategic approaches are adopted for this purpose.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY ;
This is number one problem. The population control is being confronted by the nation. The Prime Minister also said at the Press Conference that the problem of population is number one problem. We have not achieved the Sixth Plan target. The analysis indicates that only 80 per cent targets were achieved. So, we are adopting a very ambitious programme in the Seventh Plan, and some new strategy has to be adopted. Now, we are giving Rs. 2 crores, Rs. 2½ crores to the States who have succeeded in this programme. Is there any comprehensive programme drawn up by the concerned States who have got the prize and how they will be distributing it ? Are the panchayat organisations involved in this programme ? Are the panchayat samities in this programme sharing the work or the prize that is being given ? What other new strategies are being adopted so that we can cover up our limited inadequacy in our strategy in the Sixth Plan and we can achieve the target of the Seventh Plan ?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI :
The hon. member has mentioned about

the award which we are giving to the States for encouragement, for improving their family planning programmes in their respective States. It is upto the States Governments to decide how they would like to spend the money of the award for the family planning programme and to expand the facilities in the rural areas.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Is the government considering to adopt one child norm instead of two children norm as is done in China, because the problem is so acute ?

[Translation]

SHRI BALKABI BAIRAGI : Hon. Speaker, Sir, what will happen if twins are born ?...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What do you think, should the twins be counted as one ?...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : At present our policy is for two children norm per family because the infant mortality rate is so high in our country and there are other problems also ; so, we cannot adopt one child norm per family.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Among the States in India, in Rajasthan, the birth rate is the highest and the death rate in Uttar Pradesh is the highest. Is the government adopting any programme to make sterilisation compulsory and is adopting one child per family norm as is done in China ?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : We cannot make it compulsory. We have to motivate the people and create a public opinion. We cannot also adopt the policies of other countries. We may adopt a policy which suits our country.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Is the Government thinking of granting

an initial incentive of about Rs. 25/- per month to the parents who adopt the family planning as is being done in China ?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : We have got some schemes for giving incentives, and there are some schemes for Government servants. But we are trying to do things which suit a majority of the people in this country. We do give incentives, we give one hundred per cent grant to the States to improve their programmes.

It is true that as one hon. Member has said, Rajasthan and four other States are lagging behind, like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Karnataka. We are making special schemes and programme for all those States.

MR. SPEAKER : Kumari Mamata Banerjee. Let us see what a lady says.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is she authorised to speak on children ?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the funds sanctioned for the Sixth Five Year Plan have not been properly utilised in West Bengal so far as the family planning programmes are concerned ? Is it because of their inability to implement the programmes ? Will the Government consider setting up a high-powered committee to look into the case of West Bengal, because there is no hospital there, there is no family planning centre, there are no doctors, there are no medicines and there are no facilities for women. Will the Government look into these matters seriously ?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : We have also received some complaints about some State Governments which are not using the funds properly.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
In West Bengal or anywhere else ?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI :
The hon. Member is asking about West Bengal, that is why I am answering it.

It is true that there are some complaints that there are no doctors. We are looking into them and I will ask the hon. Member to send me the details in writing so that I can do something.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
What about setting up a 50 Horse Power Committee ?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : Instead of giving incentives to individuals, would the Government consider giving incentives to a block, that if they can reduce the birth rate in that block over a period of five years, they may be sanctioned a project, some minor irrigation project or some such project, so that the entire population is involved in this ?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI :
We give rewards to the States. That is why we are asking the State Governments to involve the Panchayats and the other villagers in these programmes.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : They are not doing it.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : As far as the family planning programmes are concerned, the Government servants are given incentives by way of increments. By the time of their retirement it comes to about Rs. 2,000/-. But the private citizens get only Rs. 30/- or Rs. 40/-. Will the Government consider enhancing the amount so that it may be at par with what is given to the Government servants who adopt family planning.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI :
It is a suggestion ; I will see to it.

Mand Thermal Power Plant

[*Translation*]

*245. **SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board has submitted any project report to the Central Government for setting up joint project between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat State for Mand Thermal Power Plant in Raigarh District ;

(b) whether no coal mine has been linked with this project by the Central Government so far ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in this regard ?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : The Mand coal field area is being surveyed by the Geological Survey of India. After this survey is completed the potential of this field will be assessed by the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd., Ranchi.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :
Hon. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Minister has stated, the Mand Coal-Field area is being surveyed and as long as the survey is not completed, its potential cannot be assessed. Under the circumstances, I want to know from the hon. Minister by when the survey will be completed, how much coal will be required for this project and how much benefit it will yield ?

[English]

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : The quantity of coal and water is being ascertained from the Geological Survey of India and CWC respectively. But the major problem is that though we have received the project in July, 1983, as yet we have not got the information from Madhya Pradesh in regard to forest clearance and clearance from Pollution Control Board, Ministries of Agriculture, Revenue and Civil Aviation. If the clearances do not come, it will not be possible to proceed further in the matter.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in spite of the abundance of coal and power in Madhya Pradesh, the farmers in the State do not get their due requirement of electricity. May I know the reasons for that? This is a joint scheme of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. Has this scheme been received by the Government; and if so, what is the respective amount contributed by the Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat Governments and what will be their respective share from the power to be generated in this project?

[English]

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : All these points will come later.

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : What is the capacity of this project? What will be the expenditure and what will be the share between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : The proposal is still on paper. There has not been any concrete discussion on the sharing aspect.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Sir, according to a survey, the coal reserves in Madhya Pradesh are so vast that a thermal power plant of the capacity of 10,000 MW can be set up

in the State. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much additional super thermal power capacity will be created in the State through the State Government and the N.T.P.C. during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

[English]

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : At the moment, the installed capacity in Madhya Pradesh is 2650 MW. In addition to this, the State Government has already got on-going schemes for nearly 1700 MW. The NTPC is also setting up at Korba Thermal Power Station. Its Units I, II and III have already been commissioned. Unit IV is likely to come up in 1987-88. Similarly, Korba Extension is also there under which Unit V will come up in 1988-89 and Unit VI in 1989-90. We have also got the Vindhyaachal super thermal power station with 6×210 MW units. Units 1 and 2 are likely to come up by 1987, units 3 and 4 by 1988-89 and units 5 and 6 by 1989-90. All these three are running on schedule.

Accumulation of Coconut Products
due to Non-Availability of Railway
Wagons at Cochin

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*246. **SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :**
SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-
RAGHAVAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantity of coconut products like copra, coir, coconut oil etc. has accumulated at Cochin due to non-availability of railway wagons ;

(b) whether booking of wagons at Cochin has been suspended ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps being taken to re-open wagon booking and clearance of accumulated stock ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) : No, Sir.

(c) and (d) : Do not arise.

SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether during the past six months there has been any occasion when booking of wagons had to be suspended due to shortage of wagons as was reported in all the Malayalam newspapers.

SHRI BANSI LAL : Please repeat the question.

SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : What is the priority being given to the coconut products in regard to booking ?

SHRI BANSI LAL : The priority given to copra is 'C' and the priority given to coir is 'E'.

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Would the hon. Minister tell us to how many wagons were required for the coconut products during the past one year and how many were supplied ?

SHRI BANSI LAL : The wagons supplied for copra from January to July were 587. In February they were 53 and in March they were 180.

Translation of Tagore's Works in Hindi and Regional Languages

***247. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Vishwa Bharati has placed any proposal to his Ministry for further translation of Tagore works in Hindi and regional languages at a cheaper price ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
(SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) : In June 1985, the Viswa-Bharati had made a proposal to bring out first the selected works and eventually the complete works of Tagore in Hindi translation at a low cost. The proposal also envisaged publication of Tagore's selected works in other languages. The Viswa-Bharati had estimated an expenditure of Rs. 2.0 lakhs for bringing out one volume each of short stories, songs and selected poems, Rs. 1.00 lakh each for translation of selected poems, songs and novels into Oriya, Arabic and Persian, and Rs. 1.00 crore for bringing out the complete works in Hindi translation. A decision on this proposal has not yet been taken.

On the occasion of the birth centenary of Tagore, his selected works were brought out by the Sahitya Akademi in different Indian languages. These works continue to be reprinted in several languages by the Sahitya Akademi.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Sir, a prominent person who has been appointed by the Government of India as the Vice-Chancellor of the Vishwa Bharati University, Dr. Nimai Sadam Bose, had put forward a proposal to the Ministry just after the visit of our Prime Minister to Shanti Niketan. In view of the fact that Tagore's 125th birth anniversary will fall next year, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the proposal that was put forward by Vishwa Bharati before the Ministry for Rs. one-crore project for the publication of the selected works of Tagore in Hindi language, will be immediately taken up so that they can proceed further, and if so, what will be the modus operandi to select the scholars who will go in for translation ? I have seen some translations in Hindi as well as in English of the famous story of Tagore 'Hungry Stone' available in the market. It is an atrocious translation and the people can hardly get the spirit that Tagore wanted to explain in this document. Therefore, I would like to know that after it is

decided to sanction this project to publish this document, what will be the modus operandi and how will it be distributed in the country. In West Bengal, after it was published in Bengali, people are still in the queue for the last ten years to get this volume of selected works. That is the precise point I would like to know from the hon. Minister.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Frankly speaking, I tried to understand this problem and I am not very clear about the availability of Tagore's books in Bengali because Vishwa Bharati had earlier published some of Tagore's works and the West Bengal Government also published some books in 1961 at the time of the centenary of Tagore. Some of those books are still with Vishwa Bharati. Now there are two proposals which have come from Vishwa Bharati. One is for translation into Hindi and other languages which was done earlier also. But the West Bengal Government has come up with a proposal and the Vishwa Bharati has come up with another proposal for the 125th anniversary of Tagore. Both these proposals are with respect to Bengali editions and not with respect to translations. Therefore, all these matters will have to be gone into, in regard to the number of books which have remained unsold, why they have remained unsold as well as this question of how to produce translations which apparently have been quite popular in other States of the country. In July this proposal was received and I think it will need some more time to go into these aspects.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : In view of the fact that it is the centenary year of the Indian National Congress, may I know from the hon. Minister ..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : 17th year, not 100th year.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I did not say, 17th year.

Madhu Ji might be reading the history which he prepares himself.

It is Tagore who had sung the first song on national unity long before the Indian National Congress was born at Calcutta. The famous song in Bengali was : "EKI SUTRE BANDHIACHHEE SAHASRATI MAN." "In one rope we have tied the whole of India together."

So, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he will make available to the younger generation of this country the actual thought of Tagore in Hindi precisely because largely the people go by that language ? Such a document on Tagore and National Movement that identifies the equations with Mahatma Gandhi, Neta Ji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru can be published with the initiative of the National Book Trust and readily made available to the students and the younger people of this country. The three prominent songs which Tagore had sung while Gandhi Ji was on fast in Yerwada Jail in Pune were dedicated to Neta Ji, to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Gandhi Ji. They are so much inspiring for the national unity, but it is a pity that hardly people of this country know of them excepting those who read Bengali language. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will take an initiative to make a document on Tagore and National Movement in Hindi and other Indian languages ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, I find myself on the same wavelength as my hon. friend is, but as to when and how any particular suggestion is to be implemented various things will have to be looked into.

Now, among the works of Tagore which have been vriygght our earlier relation to Hindi editions, there were a number of which were in the original Bengali text, but in Devnagri script, some with translations and some with notes. This had been produced by the Sahitya Akademi earlier. But apart

from this T egore's poems and other pieces of literature have been published in seventeen languages, including Hindi and as I said these have proved to be popular.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : My question was different I said whether the Hon. Minister will consider the National Book Trust as to publish a document on Tagore and National Movement. But he has given a different answer in regard to translations of various books.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sometimes I give him extra information. This is my mistake.

SHRI R. P. DAS : Sir, it is true that there are problems in translations of Rabindra Nath T egore's contributions into Hindi and other regional languages. I think the National Book Trust will have to take up the matter for translation. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister it is a fact that Rabindra Nath T egore and the Vishwabharati, the celebrated centre of modern Indian literature, art and dance, drama, music and painting have been totally or partially neglected or discarded in the programme of the Festival of India and, if so, the reasons therefor. And if not, why the Vishwabharati has not been mentioned in the programme of the Festival of India that was held in France recently and that is now being held in the USA ? Why is it that in the exhibition of the Festival of India in France and now being held in the USA more emphasis has been laid on the medieval and ancient history rather than on the modern times ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I think it would be irresponsible on my part to answer this question without knowing full facts.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW : Among the vast works of Rabindra Nath T egore, there are so many works touching national unity and national integrity.

There are not only songs but there are dramas and various other things including essays. In view of the fact that is an important thing, we should do something for our national integration and national unity. May I know whether there is any proposal with the Government to select those works from the works of Rabindranath T egore and publish the same in the different languages—not only in Hindi but in all other languages—in order to improve the atmosphere on national unity and national integration ? If not may I know whether they will consider the said proposal ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I will read out the languages so that the House knows in how many languages the works have been published. The Sahitya Akademi has published the works of Rabindranath T egore in the following 17 languages :

Assamese

Bengali

English

Gujarati

Hindi

Kannada

Kashmiri

Malayalam

Manipuri

Marathi

Nepali

Oriya

Punjabi

Sindhi

Tamil

Telugu, and

Urdu.

**Work Charged Employees in
Railways**

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*248. **SHRI ANIL BASU :**
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have recently decided to reduce the number of work-charged staff drastically ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) :**
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI ANIL BASU : On 4.7.85 reports were published in Anand Bazaar Patrika leading Bengali daily—that Shri G. Venkataraman, Financial Commissioner of Railway Board has issued a circular dated 13th of June, asking different railway divisions to reduce the work charged staff to the extent of fifty to sixty per cent. May I know whether it is a fact that such a circular was issued and what are the details of the said circular ? May I know whether it is a fact that the General Managers of zonal railways were asked to consult the respective financial advisers in connection with the future recruitment and what are the reasons for the same ?

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA : Our attempt is to see that Railways run more efficiently and also the construction works are undertaken in a more efficient manner. He referred to the Financial Commissioner. The Financial Commissioner has addressed a demi-official letter to the General Managers in June, 1985 ; this is just to alert the General Managers to review the strength of workcharged staff. There is no question of drastically reducing

it. No such directive has been given. What was indicated in the Financial Commissioner's letter was his personal opinion. It was just to alert the General Managers as such. And, as far as consultation with FA and CAO is concerned, it is just a normal procedure. The attention of the General Managers was drawn to the fact that they should implement these things in consultation with the FA and CAO. This is not something unusual ; this is quite a normal thing.

SHRI ANIL BASU : The Minister replied in part (b) 'Does not arise'. Now he has explained that there are financial constraints. He stated that what was issued was a demi-official letter and it was personal opinion of Financial Commissioner and not the opinion of the Railway Board and the Government. It reveals that although drastic reduction of work-charged staff may not occur, yet, there is a chance of partial reduction of work-charged staff, as published in the newspapers.

Now, the Minister should give clear assurance that no work-charged staff will be retrenched and they will take all the necessary action to see that no retrenchment in respect of work-charged staff is going to occur.

In the year 1980...

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right.

SHRI ANIL BASU : This is the second Supplementary, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, this is the second Supplementary, no third Supplementary.

SHRI ANIL BASU : I am putting the second Supplementary, Sir, (*Inter-uption*). In the year 1980 the Government took the decision of decasualisation and absorption of all casual workers in the Railways. Till today a large number of casual workers numbering more

than 2 lakhs are yet to be absorbed in the Railways. When is the Government going to absorb all of them and what is the scheduled programme of absorption?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, in answer to the third Supplementary of the Hon. Member, I would like to reiterate that the employment of work-charged staff will continue to be totally need-based. As far as the casual labour is concerned, this is a much wider question. This particular question only pertains to work-charged staff. However, casual labour too is being absorbed on a seniority basis and I think if I am not mistaken if I am mistaken I stand to be corrected—it is about 20,000 to 30,000 a year or so.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, I would like to know whether it is not a fact that several thousand persons were recruited as voluntary ticket checking staff...

MR. SPEAKER : That is a long past history. It has been answered so many times.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : No, it has not been answered, Sir. I have not even come to my question.

My question is whether it is not a fact that several thousand persons were recruited as voluntary ticket checking staff violating all norms by the former Railway Minister. Further, I would like to know whether it is also a fact that services of some of them have been terminated or whether their services have been confirmed or they are absorbed as a regular staff in the Railways.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : On the one hand you want them to be regularised and on the other you want to chuck them out.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 249—Dr. Phulrenu Guha.

Short Stay Homes for Women

*249. **SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA :** Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many short stay homes are run with the grant-in-aid of the Ministry and where are they situated ;

(b) how many girls/women are in those homes ;

(c) how many girls/women are rehabilitated by now ;

(d) what is the amount sanctioned for each home as well as per head ; and

(e) Government's proposal to sanction short stay homes during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Twenty-one short stay homes are running with grant-in-aid from this Ministry. They are situated at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Dehradun (Kalsi), Delhi Cuttack, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Hooghly, Imphal, Jalandhar, Madurai, Panaji, Patna, Trivandrum, Malegaon (Nasik), Nagpur, Faridabad, Karnal, Lucknow, Sitapur and Kanpur.

(b) About seven hundred women and girls.

(c) During the last five years, about 1511 women/girls have been rehabilitated.

(d) Rs. 98,000 is sanctioned for each Home in the first year and Rs. 83,000 in each subsequent year. Rs. 75 per month is the amount sanctioned for maintenance per inmate.

(e) One short stay home has been sanctioned during 1985-86 and remaining proposals will be considered during this year.

SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : Sir, Rs. 75 per inmate was sanctioned in 1970-71 when the scheme was started. After the lapse of so many years and the rising prices, the same amount is continuing. In the first year, equipment grant is given. But after that, everything is to be maintained with Rs. 75. How is it possible, you can imagine.

I would like to point out that because this money is being given to the voluntary organisations, so much limited amount is given. But when the Government—whether it is Central Government or the State Government—runs a home or a hostel, they spend much more. So, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether they are contemplating any proposal to increase the amount.

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRA-SEKHAR : Sir, I am one with the Hon. Member to feel that Rs. 75 is not enough for each inmate. So, we are going to revise this.

SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : Sir, my second supplementary is, Rs. 600 is given for the house rent. You can imagine that now-a-days not even a room is available for a rent of Rs. 600. So, how can a home where at least 25 or 50 girls are to be housed, be run after that amount? Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government is going to increase the house rent grant along with the maintenance grant also.

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRA-SEKHAR : Sir, even on this point, I agree with the Hon. Member. One of the recommendations made in Evaluation Report on the working of Short Stay Homes by National Institute of Social Defence is not only to raise the

amount for house rent but also to have an independent building of their own. So, we are examining that also. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : The question relates to ladies. What are you doing, Mr. Swell?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I was asking Prof. Swell that it was a ladies Question.

PROF. MADHU DANDVATE : Professor is probably worried about the short stay of women in these homes.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the condition of 'Nari Niketans' and 'Short Stay Homes for Women' in our country has deteriorated very much. The hon. Minister has just now said that there is need to increase the per capita amount to be spent in these Homes. I want to know from the hon. Minister how many women committed suicide in these Short-stay Homes and how many of them left these Homes during the last three years along with reasons therefor?

[English]

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRA-SEKHAR : Sir, I think, a separate question can be put on the subject.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : She will let you know after getting information.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, neither there is any arrangement for medical check up nor a proper arrangement for food and housing. The diet given to the inmates is utterly under-nutritious. I receive many letters in this connection.

MR. SPEAKER : She has already told that the Government are looking into it.

AN HON. MEMBER : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a fight will follow if you ask all women to speak ; ask some men also.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRA-SEKHAR : If the hon. Member has received so many letters, she may be kind enough to send the letters to us so that we would also look into them. Besides, this is a separate Question. It is not depending on the Short Stay Home. It is not that the inmates who are staying there are committing suicide.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Apart from other things, I would like to know what is being done for the security of these ladies and women in these homes. The Minister is definitely aware of what happened to the unfortunate young lady Arti Venkataraman when a street goon entered her home, raped her and killed her. What are you doing to see that these kinds of things do not happen to these girls ?

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRA-SEKHAR : Sir, these homes are run, as I said earlier, by voluntary organisations. We also say that they have proper protection for these people. The institution where such atrocity took place was run by no less a person than the missionaries.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : What is the Government doing for ensuring security ? The people running the Homes cannot fight these goons. Something else has to be given to them.

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRA-SEKHAR : I do not think the Homes are permitted such things. If untoward incidents happen, we do examine them.

SHRIMATI PREMALABAI CHAVAN : The number of Homes given in Maharashtra is much less

considering the increased female population. May I request the Government that the suggestions made here for the protection of women and girls should be taken note of by the other concerned Ministries also like the Home Affairs, and whatever measures are necessary to protect the womanhood of India should be taken ? I would request the hon. Minister to increase the number of these Centres and see that they are well protected and well provided for—they get the security and also the educational facilities there in these Homes.

MR. SPEAKER : A good suggestion. It will be considered.

Calcutta Circular Railway Project

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*250. SHRI AMAR ROY
PRADHAN :
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work on the Calcutta Circular Railway Project has been grounded ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when the work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) :

(a) No, Sir. The work on the Project is in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This will depend on removal of encroachments and availability of funds.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : I do not agree with the answers given to parts (a) and (b). However, regarding part (c)...

MR. SPEAKER : Do you agree with the answer to (c) ?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : No, Sir. I can understand that there is a regular constraint of funds for the West Bengal Government...

MR. SPEAKER : I hear about it all the time.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : The question is of encroachment. Do you know who are these encroachers ? These encroachers are about 700. Out of these 700, 60 per cent are from U.P. and Bihar and they have been sitting from Bag Bazaar to Dum Dum since the Second World War. The rest 40 per cent are the refugees from the erstwhile East Pakistan. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he would take this line that those people from U.P. and Bihar may go back to their own States ? (*Interruptions*) You will take the chance to make hullabaloo—

[*Translation*]

—that the people from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are being driven out of West Bengal.

[*English*]

And do you think that the 40 per cent of the people, these who are from the erstwhile East Pakistan, should be pushed back to Bangladesh ?

MR. SPEAKER : Ask your question.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : I am coming to my question, Sir. The West Bengal Government had given a definite proposal to the Railway Ministry for proper rehabilitation of these encroachers...

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the responsibility of his Ministry.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : They have already done in some other

cases. (*Interruptions*) They can give financial help for their rehabilitation. My question is simple...

MR. SPEAKER : Neither you are simple nor is your question simple.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : My question is whether the West Bengal Government will be given financial help for the rehabilitation of these 700 people—those who are from U.P. and Bihar and also from the erstwhile East Pakistan.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : The procedure for eviction of unauthorised encroachments from Central Government land, including the Railways, is essentially covered by the various provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. Under that, an Estate Officer is appointed and he works in conjunction with the State Government. It is really upto the State Government to carry out the evictions. We are also very much concerned about the downtrodden in this country. As far as this particular matter is concerned, we do hope that the State Government is equally concerned and, therefore, if any rehabilitation is to be done, it is the State Government which has to take up this responsibility.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important project. Election may come and election may go, but the projects will move on. But here, in this case of the Circular Railways it is not so. For the first phase, just before the Lok Sabha elections, inauguration ceremonies were held twice, once on 16.8.1983 and secondly on 9.11.1984. After that nothing has been done. The work is at stand still.

MR. SPEAKER : You put the question.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether he takes up work on

the third phase because I know that from Baghbazar to Dum Dum it is very much difficult due to encroachments.

MR. SPEAKER : Leaving a gap ?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
The third phase from Prinsepghat to Majherhat and a fly over in Kidirpur-Dock area. Will the Hon'ble Minister takes up the third phase instead of the second phase ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
Sir, we have completed the first phase from Prinsepghat to Baghbazar. We are now in Bagh town completing the second phase and we have reached up to Ultadanga Road. Our problems have arisen, as the Hon'ble Member is well aware, from Ultadanga Road to Dum Dum.

MR. SPEAKER : One minute Mr. Minister. Will you act according to what the Hon'ble Member says, leaving that portion and constructing the roads and railway line and provide for tranship, leaving a gap in between ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
Sir, I would also like to inform the House that we started work early in 1984 and within four months the first phase was completed. We are working in a very planned manner and I would say that the construction unit there is working in an efficient manner. We have sanctioned for the last part of the second phase approximately Rs. 4 crores this year and we are doing all the other work, apart from awaiting the removal of encroachments in the hope that the State Government will eventually be seized of its responsibility and act. We are not abandoning the second phase, because we don't, unlike the Hon'ble Member, believe in leap-frog.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
First of all let me clarify the situation that there is no gap, the line is there. One is in Dum Dum and the other is

in Majherhat. So your apprehensions will not stand.

MR. SPEAKER : The rail is going to jump without rails.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
I will now leave out Dum Dum part. Sir, if you allow me supplementary (b) I am prepared to come to that. Supplementary (a) is : In view of the fact that the Hon'ble Railway Minister in his budget speech assured that the circular railway project in its entirety will be carried out in time, within this period. That what the proposal as explained by the Railway Minister. Are both the Railway Ministers aware of the fact that in a report which appeared in Delhi Telegraph on 24th July, the Bengal National Chambers of Commerce and Industry criticised the decision of the Railway Board to take up the work of alignment from Majherhat to Prinsepghat only when funds are available ? Now 'funds being available' was not said with regard to the Circular Railway in the budget speech of the hon. Railway Minister. It was supposed that funds were available. Therefore, I would like to know that since at that time funds were available, now whether this will really be taken up in time. (b) Also I would like to know whether the Central Government will bear the expenses of rehabilitation when the West Bengal Government is ready to give the land.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Has the former Railway Minister run away with the funds ?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
He was here very much.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I would like to inform the hon. Lady Member that I am not aware of any such reports in the *Daily Telegraph*...

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
Have a look. Here it is.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
As to the second part of your question with respect to the decision of the

Railway Board, I am not aware of any such report...*(Interruptions)* You framed the question as to whether I am aware...

AN HON. MEMBER : Geetaji, you read everything in the *Daily Telegraph*?

MR. SPEAKER : It might not have come to his notice. It is not necessary that she should read everything

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Is he not aware of the decision of the Railway Board?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : With regard to the second part of her question, we have, as I said, allotted Rs. 4 crores...*(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER : *Ap suntye tho.*

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Whether the Railway Board has decided or not—let him tell me.

MR. SPEAKER : He does not know about it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Only Miss Mamta Banerjee can reply to her.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Let them say 'Yes' or 'No'...

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE : What is that?

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I have a right to know about the decision of the Railway Board.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now he has also got a protector...

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Let him be protected by her. I am protected by the people of West Bengal.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : She is also from West Bengal.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I said that I need your protection.

MR. SPEAKER : My protection is there with you and also with him.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Both the ladies are attacking the young Minister...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, Order. Order, please.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : As I said, we have allotted Rs. 4 crores to complete the second phase and the work will go in accordance with the phased programme that has been made out. Provided the State Government shows a more co-operative attitude, this Rs. 4 crores will certainly be spent.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What attitude?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : Co-operative.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The State Government is not co-operating with the Government of India?

SHRI A. CHARLES : May I know from the hon. Minister that in case the

Government of West Bengal do not co-operate and the amount lapses, will that amount be allotted to Kerala ? ...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : No, no... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES : I may be permitted to speak. No funds have been allotted to Kerala even for ongoing projects. If some funds lapse due to non-cooperation of the coalition government in West Bengal, I want to know whether it will be transferred to some other State where the coalition government is co-operating.

MR. SPEAKER : Where is the Home Minister ? There is a threat of hijacking here.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : May I answer to the Kerala part of the question ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to tell hon. Shri Scindia that the unspent funds should remain in our own house and should not be transferred.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a big House, Sir.

[*English*]

Amenities at Firozabad Railway Station

*251. SHRI G ANGA RAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether no facilities have been provided to the passengers at Firozabad Railway Station in the matter of ordinary civic amenities like drinking water, provision of sheds at the platforms, booking offices etc. ; and

(b) if so, what remedial measures are being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Facilities to the passengers such as drinking water, sheds over platforms, booking offices etc. have been provided at Firozabad Station.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANGA RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the condition of Firozabad railway station is as bad as that of Firozabad city itself. There is filth all around. Only one out of the four platforms has a shed over it and the rest three do not have any shed...

MR. SPEAKER : Now-a-days, Government give some matching grants...

SHRI GANGA RAM : The situation is so deplorable there that the passengers face a lot of difficulty during the rains and in winter. I shall request the Hon. Minister to construct sheds on at least two of the four platform this year. At the same time, I would also suggest that if the Hon. Minister agrees, he may send a team to conduct a survey with regard to the facilities to which I have drawn his attention in my main question, so that adequate facilities could be provided there. He can get it examined himself. It will be better if I am also included in that team.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, some women Members should be kept on that team, because Firozabad is very famous for bangles.

SHRI BANSI LAL : A shed measuring 374 square metres is there on platforms No. 1 and 2. Platforms No. 3 and 4 have a shed measuring 228 square metres. Besides, a waiting hall measuring 223 square metres is

also there. Apart from this, construction of another shed measuring 52½/35 feet for another platform at a total cost of Rs. 1,36,000 has been approved

SHRI BANGA RAM : I want to know how much time will be taken in the construction of this shed of a new platform ?

SHRI BANSI LAL : As soon as possible.

[English]

Missing Indian Ships

*252. **SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :**
SHRI KASI PRASAD PANDEY :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of crew on board the two missing Indian ships namely M.V. Nitya Nanak and M. V. Nitya Ram and the nature and value of cargo that these ships were carrying ;

(b) the details thereof ; and

(c) the loss to the companies due to sinking/missing of these two ships and the compensation likely to be provided to the owners ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : Sir, before I read out the reply I beg your permission for a very minor correction. In parts (a) and (b) of the reply after the words 'salt' and 'coal' the word 'reportedly' should be added. Secondly, the value of salt which has been given as Rs. 7,46,200 should be read as Rs. 23,21,067. Now, I will read out the reply.

(a) and (b) : There were 23 crew members on board M.V. 'Nitya Nanak'

and 21 crew members on board M.V. 'Nitya Ram'. 'Nitya Nanak' was carrying 5440 tons of salt reportedly valued at Rs. 23,21,067 and M.V. 'Nitya Ram' 5182 tons of coal reportedly valued as Rs. 30,00,000.

(c) Compensation payable if loss is attributable to marine perils will be Rs. 1.30 crores for 'Nitya Ram' and Rs. 0.85 crores for 'Nitya Nanak'. The owners have made a claim for payment which is under scrutiny by the Insurance Company.

MR. SPEAKER : Although the Questions Hour is over, yet I would like to allow Half-an-Hour discussion on this Question.

SHRI SANTARAM NAIK : There is a total fraud with respect to the two ships which are missing in the high seas.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over. I cannot help you.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Sir, a Calling Attention motion has been allowed in Rajya Sabha.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : All right,—

[English]

—We will take it up under Calling Attention.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Difficulties of Daily Passengers Travelling in Shuttle Trains between Nasirabad-Ajmer and Beawar-Ajmer

*243. **SHRI VISHNU MODI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a number of representations has been received by Government from Daily Passenger Organisations for the amelioration of the difficulties being faced by the daily passengers travelling in the shuttle trains between Nasirabad-Ajmer and Beawar-Ajmer ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove the difficulties being faced by the daily passengers ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Five representations have been received.

(b) and (c) : (i) A drive has been initiated for improving the punctual running of the passenger trains on both these sections as also for improving the condition of coaches on these trains ;

(ii) The stoppages of Garib Nawaz Express at Nasirabad has not been considered desirable as it is a long distance train ;

(iii) Since Ajmer-Kacheguda Express is a long distance train and is fully petronised, permission to season ticket holders to travel by this train will inconvenience the long distance passengers ;

(iv) Due to scarcity of diesel engines, it is not possible to dieselise the shuttle trains ; and

(v) Due to lack of resources, speeding up of trains and avoidance of tender foremost running are not feasible.

[English]

Supply of Sub-Standard Quinine Based Drug to Cure Malaria

***253. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :
SHRI P. NAMGYAL :**

Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that quinine based drugs being supplied to fight the Malaria outbreak are proving to be sub-standard and do not cure the Malaria fever ;

(b) what is the source of supply of these medicines ;

(c) whether the Government have stopped the import of the effective medicines for this disease ; and if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the number of relapse cases this year is higher and the malaria parasites are becoming resistant to quinine-based medicine and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The quinine-based anti-malaria drugs are indigenously available.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Resistance of the malaria parasite to the Quinine has not been reported in the country. There is no data base to state that the number of relapse cases during the current year is higher.

Proposal to Set-up A Medical University in States

***254. SHRI SUDHIR ROY :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Medical University in each State for improving the quality of medical education ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) : The Medical Education Review Committee has made recommendations regarding the setting up of Universities of Health Sciences in order to bring about coordination between educational and training institutions of the modern and various Indian Systems of Medicine, Nurses, Pharmacists etc. Government are yet to take a final view in the matter.

Expansion and Development of Railways in Kerala

***255. SHRI T. BASHEER :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals accepted for expansion and development of Railways in Kerala ;

(b) which of these proposals are proposed to be executed in 1985-86 and 1986-87 ; and

(c) whether Kerala is likely to be provided with any new Railway lines during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Construction of the following important works have been approved for expansion and development of the Railway in Kerala :

(1) New BG line from Ernakulam to Alleppey.

(2) Extension of the BG line from Alleppey to Kayankulam.

(3) 3 doubling works on remaining single line stretches on Olavakkot—Shoranur—Alwaye Sections.

(4) Traffic facility works on Shoranur—Mangalore Section.

(b) Work on Ernakulam—Alleppey is under execution in 1985-86 and will also remain under execution in 1986-87. During 1985-86, only a token provision has been made for extension of line from Alleppey to Kayankulam so as to use the limited resources on first completing the line upto Alleppey. Funds for this line in 1986-87 will be considered depending on the overall allocation of resources for new lines

(c) The New BG line from Ernakulam to Alleppey is expected to be completed during the VII Five Year Plan. Completion of line from Alleppey to Kayankulam and the question of taking up of other lines will depend on allocation of resources for the Railway Sector in the VII Five Year Plan.

Increased Production of Artificial Limbs

***256. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that artificial limbs being manufactured for the handicapped persons are inadequate to meet the requirement and that the production of certain special limbs is much less ;

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to increase the capacity of the existing limbs manufacturing centre and to open new centres ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Government are not aware that artificial limbs

being manufactured in the country are inadequate to meet the requirements.

(b) and (c) : There is only one public sector manufacturing company viz : Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation, Kanpur. The plant capacity of the Company is adequate to meet the requirements of the Seventh Five Year Plan and there is no proposal to expand its capacity.

Concessional Paper to the State Governments for Printing of Text Book

*257. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the allocation of concessional paper to the State Governments for printing of text books and note-books had been much below the actual demand ; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the allotted paper is not supplied in time and hence the printing of text books is delayed ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs, allocation made on the paper mills is based on the estimated production. As such, it is possible that the actual production may be less than the estimates and may lead to short supply by the paper mills during a particular quarter or point of time.

[*Translation*]

Transfer of Subject 'Power' from States to the Centre

*258. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the opinion of various States has been obtained in regard to

the transfer of the subject 'Power' from States to the Centre ;

(b) if so, the opinions expressed by various States ; and

(c) the action to be taken by Government in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKRANAND) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) : Does not arise.

[*English*]

Shortage of Labour and Equipments at Cochin Port

*259. SHRI C. M. BANATWALA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether loading and unloading operations at Cochin Port have been seriously hampered by shortage of labour and containers, cranes, trucks and other equipments ;

(b) the approximate number of gangs needed at Cochin Port for carrying out normal operations, and the present availability ;

(c) whether Government have received any proposal from the Port Trust authorities to fill up vacancies and also to remove equipment shortages ;

(d) if so, when and whether the proposals have been allowed and the action taken by Government thereon ;

(e) whether Government propose to consider lifting the moratorium on appointments ;

(f) whether steamer agents have opposed charging demurrages for delays due to the fault of the port ; and

(g) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :

(a) and (b) : The present strength of shore labour at Cochin Port is 624 consisting of 52 gangs. The normal requirement of labour is about 30 gangs per shift. However, due to absenteeism, leave, etc., the number of gangs available for a shift falls short of the requirements. The present strength of dock workers is 1100, distributed into 36 bulk cargo gangs and 27 general cargo gangs. While bulk cargo gangs are considered adequate, there is shortage of about 10 general cargo gangs. As regards the equipment, there has been shortage in respect of container handling equipment. These factors have affected cargo handling operations to some extent.

(c) and (d) : Certain proposals from the Port Trust Authorities to recruit additional employees have been received in the Ministry, which are under examination. As regards equipment, Government sanctioned the acquisition of two transfer cranes and two special type fork lifts in December, 1984 and the implementation of this project is in progress.

(e) The economy instructions regarding ban on creation and filling up of posts issued by the Government from time to time have been made applicable to the Port Trusts. These instructions provide for making appointments in relaxation of the ban orders with the approval of Government.

(f) Some instances have come to the notice of the Port Trust when the steamer agents have demanded waiver of demurrage charges for alleged delays on the part of the Port.

(g) The Port Trust has given waiver of 80% demurrage attributable to strike by port and dock workers.

[*Translation*]

Steps to give Equal Status to Women in Society

*260. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will

the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether measures have been taken by Government to remove the hardships being faced by women and to give them equal status in society ;

(b) whether Government are satisfied with the progress made to improve the status of women at National level ; and

(c) if not, the measures proposed to be taken by the Government during Seventh Five Year Plan for the upliftment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government proposes to take measures to integrate women in all development programmes, to enlarge the employment opportunities and provide greater access to education, training, health and nutrition ; liaise and coordinate with the related Ministries and State Governments to ensure that women get equal benefits under Government programmes and to enlarge facilities for supporting services specially child care facilities.

[*English*]

Movement of Fertilizers

*261. SMT. KISHORI SINHA :
SHRI B. V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether railways have been asked to move over 10 million tonnes of fertilisers ;

(b) if so, whether railways have protested at this due to any operational difficulties ;

(c) whether inter-se priority for movement of commodities is determined by Government ; and

(d) if not, how the priority is decided ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Against an overall revenue freight traffic target of 250 million tonnes fixed for 1985-86 in consultation with Planning Commission, the target for movement of fertilisers is 10.5 million tonnes. Describe shortage of wagons, etc. Railways are expected to fulfil the commitment for movement of fertilisers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Over-bridges on Rail Line Crossings

*262. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Central Government regarding construction of over-bridges on Railway line crossings ; and

(b) whether Central Government, by giving special grants and the State Government by relaxing their policy, propose to get the over-bridges constructed at places like Sagar-Bhopal road and Damoh-Panna road on the national highway to facilitate the traffic because Municipal Corporations or Municipalities are unable to bear the expenditure there ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Railways under-

take construction of road over/under bridges in replacement of existing busy level crossing jointly with the State Governments/Local Authorities on cost sharing basis. Proposals in this regard are required to be sponsored by the State Governments with an undertaking to bear their share of the cost and close the level crossing on the commissioning of the road over/under bridge.

(b) There is no proposal to change the extent policy. The proposals for road over-bridges on Sagar-Bhopal road and Damoh-Panna road will be considered according to extent rules as and when sponsored by the State Governments.

[*English*]

New Time Tables for Substantial Savings

2505. DR. A. K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is considering to re-schedule the timings of different Mail/Express trains and bring out a new All India Time Table with a view to achieve substantial service ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) as a result of the implementation of the new Time Table, what would be the Zone-wise savings as regards, (i) more passenger carrying capacity ; and (ii) more revenue earnings, and when the new Time Table would be enforced ; and

(d) whether instructions have been issued to introduce it in a section of a zone and if so, on which section and when it is to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) : Prior to introduction of new time table,

Railways receive a number of suggestions for rescheduling the timings of Mail/Express and other trains. For the next time table to be issued in October, 85, a number of proposals are under examination and the final picture will emerge with the issue of the new time table.

(c) It is premature to assess at this stage what would be the savings or otherwise. The next edition of the Time Table is expected to be enforced from 1.10.1985.

(d) As stated in part (a) timings and charges are still under formulation. The Railways are examining the feasibility of instituting some changes in train running of Bombay-Ahmedabad route with effect from the next time table.

Production in the Rates of Turbo-Generators being Supplied by BHEL to Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation

2506. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to pursue the BHEL for a reduction in the rates for the Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation's 67.5 MW turbo-generators for Southern project work which is expected to begin from the end of the current year ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) result achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) : The prices and terms for supply of power generating equipment are settled mutually between purchaser and supplier (BHEL) as a commercial transaction. The same procedure will be followed in respect of this project of Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation. BHEL have already indicated to

Calcutta Electricity supply Corporation that they can supply power generating equipment to them at a matching price with imported equipment on a like to like basis. BHEL have also assured CESC that any customs duty reduction granted by Government of India will be passed on to the customer.

POH of Electric Locomotives in Railway Workshop, Kharagpur

2507. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have started periodical overhaul (POH) of electric locomotives in the Railway Workshop, Kharagpur ;

(b) how many locomotives have since been passed through POH ;

(c) what initial difficulties are there in having the operation of POH ; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to overcome the same and since when there will be full scale POH of electric locomotives in the said workshop ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Electric Locomotives have already passed through the POH shops. Two more locomotives are currently undergoing POH.

(c) and (d) : There are some teething troubles in undertaking the POH activity. Action is being taken to overcome them. The POH workload of Steam Locomotives is progressively going down and as such it has been decided to plan for the POH of electric locomotives utilising the surplus capacity becoming available. The space for the POH work of electric locomotives has been identified in Kharagpur workshop. Arrangements for staff to undertake the job are in progress.

There is a proposal to modernise Kharagpur workshop with a view to providing inter-alia all infrastructural facilities in connection with POH of 4 electric locomotives per month on a regular basis. The Modernisation project is estimated to cost about Rs. 26.5 crores. Stabilisation of POH work of Electric locomotives in this workshop will, therefore, be progressing commensurate with the availability of funds.

Setting up of Tenughat Thermal Power Plant

2508. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of Govt. to set up a 420 Megawatt Thermal Power Plant at Tenughat in Bihar ;

(b) if so, by when its construction work would be started and estimated expenditure to be incurred on this plant ; and

(c) what will be the benefit of this plant to Bihar State as well as to the whole country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) : Tenughat thermal power plant (2×210 MW) has been approved for implementation. The latest estimated cost is about Rs. 400 crores. The work on the project has been initiated. As the project is in the State sector, the entire power generated will be available to Bihar.

Container Depot in Murshidabad and Malda

2509. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up refrigerated container depot for mangoes in Murshidabad and Malda ;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Such facilities are developed in accordance with the requirements of the trade, keeping in view the Financial and Operational viability. No such demand has come to the notice of the Railway Administration for movement of mangoes from Murshidabad and Malda in refrigerated containers.

Leprosy Patients Cured Yearly

2511. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate number of leprosy patients added every year ;

(b) the number of leprosy patients cured every year ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that this disease is mostly in the hilly and backward area of the country and if so, what are the main causes for this disease and special measures being taken to control this disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) : Based on the population increase every year new cases are added as well as more existing cases detected, the number of which is estimated at

4 lakhs The same number of leprosy cases are discharged as cured/disease arrested every year.

(c) There is no evidence to show that this disease is mostly in hilly or backward areas. In hyper endemic areas usual control measures are being taken up through a network of Leprosy Control Units, Urban Leprosy Units, District Leprosy Offices and Survey, Education and Treatment Centres as well as Multi-drug-Treatment. In low endemic areas the existing health care facilities are being utilised for case detection and treatment.

**Railway Over bridge in Rayagana
Town Koraput Districts**

2512. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have sent proposal regarding construction of railway over-bridge in Rayagada Town in Koraput District (S.E. Rly.) ;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry examined the proposal ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of his Ministry thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Orissa Government have furnished the general plan and estimate of road approaches.

(b) and (c) : The estimate for the bridge proper is being prepared for joint consideration of the complete proposal by Railways and State Government.

**Supervision of existing facilities of
Delhi and New Delhi Stations**

2513. SHRI LAKHMAN MALLIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Senior Railway officials including a

Doctor have recently been deputed on duty at New Delhi and Delhi Railway stations to supervise the existing facilities ; and

(b) if so, the aim and objectives of the plan of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The team supervises the various aspects of cleanliness, hygiene, lighting, catering, reservation, etc. to provide better service to passengers.

**Introduction of Powerful Locomotives
on M.G. System**

2514. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway authorities have decided to introduce a more powerful locomotive on the metre gauge system ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Instructions have been issued to manufacture 2 prototype locomotives with 1800 HP diesel engine.

Container Terminal at Haldia

2515. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to build a Container Terminal at Haldia ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) : At Haldia there is already

a Container berth equipped with a Gantry crane, a Yard crane and other related facilities. Augmentation of the Container handling equipment during the Seventh Plan is envisaged.

[Translation]

Patna University as a Central University

2516. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Patna University is one of the oldest universities of the country ;

(b) if so, whether a demand for declaring it a Central university is being made for a long time in and outside the Paliament ; and

(c) if so, the difficulties in declaring it as a central university ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : Suggestions are received from time to time that the Patna University should be converted into a Central University. The Central Government has, however, no proposal to convert Universities functioning under State Acts into Central Universities.

[English]

Spreading of Malaria in Constal Areas of Orissa

2517. SHRI CHAINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the spreading of malaria in the coastal area of Orissa ;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Central Government to check

the spreading of this disease ; and

(c) the details of the schemes under implementation or proposed to be implemented in the coastal areas of Orissa for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : (a), (b) and (c) : According to the information received upto May, 1985 from the State health authorities, there has been a downward trend in the incidence of Malaria in the coastal areas of Orissa against the incidence reported in the corresponding period during 1984 as per the following table :

	1985	1984
1. Balasore	835	935
2. Cuttack	1086	1193
3. Ganjam	8527	16667
4. Puri	2383	4545

The following specific steps are being taken under the Modified Plan of Operation for Malaria Eradication Programme to control the incidence of malaria in Orissa including the coastal areas :

(1) Every village is visited fortnightly by a surveillance worker to detect fever cases collect blood smears and to give presumptive treatment.

(2) The laboratories in the Primary Health Centres provide prompt examination of blood smears of fever cases and institute radical treatment to positive cases.

(3) Drug Distribution Centres and Fever treatment Depots are functioning in the villages so that the drug could be made available with no loss of time to the fever cases.

(4) Insecticidal spray operations are undertaken in all the rural areas

which have incidence of two or more cases per thousand population per year.

(5) Besides, in order to control the spread of *P. falciparum* infection which causes cerebral malaria, the *P. falciparum* Containment Programme is being implemented in the affected area of the country including the coastal districts of Orissa with assistance from World Health Organisation/Swedish International Development Agency.

Reservation of Seats on Delhi-Jaipur Shekhavati Express Running between Delhi and Jaipur

2518. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the provision for reservation of seats on the 233 Up and 234 Dn Delhi-Jaipur Shekhavati Express running between Delhi Junction and Jaipur is not there ;

(b) whether there was provision reservation of seats in the Delhi-Sikar through coach previously which has been withdrawn now on the introduction of Shekhavati Express ;

(c) whether Government are aware that the absence of reservation of seats on the above train has resulted in great hardship to passengers ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to arrange reservation of seats on the above trains ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) to (e) : Prior to 15.2.1985 only two through service coaches viz. one composite first and second and one sit-

ting-cum sleeper coach were running between Delhi and Sikar. The seats in the sleeper coach were reserved to avoid inconvenience to sleeping passengers. With the introduction of a full train viz. 233/234 Jaipur-Delhi Shekhavati Express via Sikar the reserved and unreserved second class accommodation for Sikar have been greatly enhanced providing considerable relief to the passengers.

Medical Practitioner's Hesitation Accept Appointment in Remote Areas

2519. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Medical practitioners are hesitant to accept appointment or start private practice in remote areas ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering a plan to give more allurements and facilities to doctors opting to work in such places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) To attract medical graduates to accept appointment in rural areas, the 8th Finance Commission has recommended the following incentives and have also agreed to provide special funds to the States for this purpose :

(i) Sanction of rural allowance @ Rs. 250/- per month for the doctors serving in Primary Health Centres.

(ii) House rent allowance @ Rs. 150/- per month where doctors are not provided residential accommodation.

In addition, the Finance Commission has made special provision of Rs. 53.52 crores for construction of resi-

dential quarters for the doctors. The hilly areas have been provided 30% 'Mark up' in the cost of construction.

For private medical practitioners nationalized banks do provide loans under 'Self Employment Scheme

**Representations from Society for
Orthopaedically Crippled and
Handicapped Individuals
Service West Bengal**

2520. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the representations from the Society for the Orthopaedically Crippled and Handicapped Individual's Service, West Bengal for certain assistance from the Central Government and the World Health Organisation are under the consideration of the Government ;

(b) if so, the progress made to render assistance ;

(c) whether any reference has since been made by the Government to W.H.O. for the purpose ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action being proposed to render meaningful assistance to help the Institute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) to (d) : Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare received a letter dated 30th March, 1985 from the Society for the Orthopaedically Crippled and Handicapped Individuals Services which, *inter-alia*, contained a request for WHO assistance. The representation was considered in Health Ministry which is the nodal Ministry for WHO programmes in India. It was found that the Society's request could not be considered for

WHO assistance as WHO funds are utilised training of medical and paramedical manpower, fellowships, supplies and equipment and subsidy for Group Educational Activities and for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases, Human Reproduction, Diarrhoeal Diseases Programmes, etc. etc. As the Society's request does not come within the purview of activities for which WHO funds are utilised, the request for financial assistance could not be accepted. The Society has been informed accordingly.

**Publication of Brochure on Reservation
for SCs/STs**

2521. SHRI BAJU RAM RIYAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Brochure on reservation for SC/ST in Railway Services was published last during the year 1976 (Second Edition) ;

(b) whether it is necessary to publish the Brochure from time to time duly incorporating the circulars issued on reservation by the Railway Board ;

(c) the reason why the Brochure has not been published after 1976, though a period of eight years has since elapsed ;

(d) the action now being taken by the Railways Board to publish the revised and third edition of the Brochure ; and

(e) when the revised edition will be published ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : Revised edition is published as and when considered necessary.

(d) and (e) : Third edition is under print.

Ticketless Travellers Apprehended

2522. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incidence of ticketless travel on the Indian Railways is on the increase ;

(b) if so, the number of ticketless travellers apprehended during the past six months and the amount of fine realised ;

(c) whether Government have identified the ticketless travel prone areas in the Indian Railways ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) : No, Sir. However, during the past six months viz. January, 1985 to June, 1985, as many as 23.49 lakh persons were detected travelling without ticket or with improper tickets and a sum of Rs. 4.98 crores realised from them as Railway fare and Penalty.

(c) and (d) : The Divisions on which the ticketless travel is noticed on the high side was listed below :

Railways	'Bad Divisions
1	2
Central	Jhansi
Eastern	Mughalsarai
	Danapur
	Dhanbad
	Howrah
	Sealdah
Northern	Delhi
	Moradabad
	Bikaner

1	2
North Eastern	Lucknow
	Varanasi
North-east Frontier	Alipurduar
	Katihar
	Lumding
	Tinsukhia
Southern	Palghat
	Madras
	Madurai
	Mysore
South Central	Hubli
South Eastern	Bilaspur
	Kharagpur
	Khurda Road
	Nagpur
Western	Rajkot

Money Allocated to Haryana for Irrigation

2523. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance that has been allotted to Haryana for Irrigation projects during the current financial year ; and

(b) whether there is any provision for 'Markanda Barrage' on river Markanda ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Financial assistance allocated by the Centre to State Governments is in the steps of block loans and block grants and is not related to any individual project. However, the

agreed outlays for Haryana for major and medium and minor irrigation sectors for 1985-86 are Rs. 120.81 crores and Rs. 2.45 crores respectively.

(b) Information regarding provision made by the Haryana Government to individual projects is not available.

State-Level Corporations of Undertakings for Inland Water Transport

2524. SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :
SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Working Group set up by the Planning Commission on the development of Inland Water Transport during the Seventh Plan has recommended setting up of state-level corporations or undertakings wherever development potential exists ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the recommendation and its financial implications ;

(c) whether with a view to creating employment opportunities especially among the weaker section of the society, it has also recommended that financial incentives may be provided for setting up of industries in water front by declaring water front as backward areas and inland water transport should be declared as an Industry for purpose of attracting loans from banks and other financial institutions on soft terms ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government on this aspect of development of inland water transport ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Working Group felt that there should be a united agency in each State where there is potential for development of IWT to develop, maintain and manage the IWT in that State. The Working Group further recommended that such agencies can also take care of collecting and publishing traffic data. No financial implications for setting of such State Level Corporations or Undertakings have, however, been worked out as yet.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Seventh Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised.

Commercial Exploitation of Railway Land

2525. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways Reforms Committee have made some recommendations for the commercial exploitation of railway land ;

(b) whether Government propose to let out to farmers railway land on both sides of the railway track for cultivation by way of a consideration to the farmers to guard the railway track ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Railways Reforms Committee have made recommendations regarding setting up Railway Land Development Authority for exploitation and management of railway lands in metropolitan and major cities for commercial usage and other revenue earning authorities.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Repairing of Wagons

2526. SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of railway wagons lying sick in each of the railway wagon repair units as on 31 December, 1984 and since how long these wagons are lying there ;

(b) the number of wagons repaired in each unit every year ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the present wagon repairing units are not in a position to repair the number of wagons fallen sick ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to establish more workshops for the repair of railway wagons and coaches in the country ; and

(e) if so, the number of such workshops with their location and by when these are likely to be established ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) On the Indian Railways there are 32 Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge wagon repair workshops for Periodic Overhaul of wagons. As on 31.12.84, 11550 wagons were under repair in these workshops. Receipt, repair and despatch of wagons from these workshops is a continuous process.

(b) During the year 1984-85 about 124476 wagons were given periodic overhaul repairs in various wagons repair workshops. A statement is given below.

(c) No, Sir. The present annual periodic overhaul capacity is commensurate with arisings.

(d) and (e) : There is no proposal, at present, to establish any new wagon repair workshop. New coach repair workshops are being established in

Mancheswar, Tirupati and Bhopal. The workshop in Mancheswar has become operational for an output of two units per working day. The workshops in Tirupati and Bhopal are estimated to cost about Rs. 18.33 and Rs. 18.00 crores respectively. The progress of these workshops will be commensurate with the availability of funds.

Statement***Periodic Overhaul Outturn of Wagon during 1984-85***

Sl. No.	Name of the Workshop	Outturn (4-Wheeler units)
1	2	3
1.	Jhansi	17028
2.	Kurla	1440
3.	Kota	11784
4.	Partapnagar	852
5.	Alambagh	5484
6.	Jagadhari	9924
7.	Amritsar	1704
8.	Kanchrapara	3624
9.	Liluah	9768
10.	Andal	1068
11.	Kharagpur	11700
12.	Raipur	9180
13.	Adra	864
14.	Perambur	5664
15.	Guntapalli	8220
16.	Ajmer	4944
17.	Jaipur	1200
18.	Udaipur	348
19.	Morvi	60
20.	Junagarh	852
21.	Bikaner	600

1	2	3
22.	Jodhpur	2196
23.	Gorakhpur	2328
24.	Izatnagar	2136
25.	Samastipur	1116
26.	Dibrugarh	972
27.	New Bongaigaon	1824
28.	Bagh Dogra	492
29.	Pandu	480
30.	Mysore	2160
31.	Golden Rock	648
32.	Hubli	3816
Total		124476

**Construction of Nandur
Madmeswar Dam**

2527. SHRI SAHABRAO PATIL DONGANDKAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to construct Nandur Madmeswar Dam in Nasik District of Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, by what time it is likely to be completed ; and

(c) how much total amount is likely to be spent on the said Dam ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) : Maharashtra Government has taken up the Project for execution and it is likely to be completed during the VIII Five Year Plan. As per the project accepted by the Planning Commission in 1981, it is estimated to cost Rs. 72.66 crores.

**Suggestions of Mathru Committee
for Helping Shipping Transport**

2528. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee headed by Shri K. C. Mathru has made certain suggestions for helping Indian Shipping Industry ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) whether Government have any plan to launch nuclear powered ships ; and

(d) whether Government are at present hiring foreign cargo ships at the cost of Indian shippers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No Committee headed by Shri K. C. Mathru was set up by Government. However, a group of shipowners which included Shri K. C. Mathru, was requested by Member (Transport), Planning Commission to give a report on "Non-Financial distance to India Shipping Companies".

(b) Certain suggestions like cargo support to Indian Shipping Companies expediting the procedure relating to buying and selling of vessels, priority berthing for Indian ships at Indian Ports, improvement in Port facilities for faster turn around, supply of fuel and diesel at international prices at Indian Ports, etc., have been made. No decision on these suggestions has been taken by Government.

(c) and (d) : No, Sir.

[Translation]

Handing over Badarpur T.P.P. to
DESU

2529. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister o

IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Thermal Power Cooperation has decided to hand over Badarpur Thermal Power Station to Delhi Electricity Supply Undertakings ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be handed over to the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

[*English*]

Introduction of a Train between Dibrugarh and Ranchi

2530. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a direct train between Dibrugarh and Ranchi via Andal—Bandel—Sainthia and Purulia keeping in view the tribal labourers safe movement to this part of the country ;

(b) if so, by what time ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Introduction of new trains is not possible due to scarcity of resources in shape of coaches, locomotives and line capacity on route.

Amenities at Various Stations in Orissa

2531. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Railway Stations and even Railway junctions in Orissa in the SE Railway, namely Jaipur-Keonjhar Road, Bhadrak, Soro, Balasore etc. have very few drinking water points and have no cold drinking water arrangements ;

(b) whether Government propose to provide more water points and cold water points at these stations ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (c) : Provision of drinking water at all stations is considered a basic amenity. Adequate drinking water supply arrangements exist at Jaipur-Keonjhar Road, Bhadrak and Balasore Stations. At Soro, there is a proposal to augment the water supply arrangement by providing one more hand tubewell.

Bhadrak and Balasore Stations are provided with water-coolers. Water-coolers are to be provided at stations where more than 1000 passengers are dealt with in a day. Due to paucity of funds, it has not been possible to provide the water coolers as per norms. Within the limited resources the provision of water coolers is being made in consultation with Passenger Amenity Committees.

Admission of SC/ST Candidates in Kendriya Vidyalayas of Delhi

2532. SHRI LALA RAM KEN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 5923 dated 6 May, 1985 and state :

(a) whether all the received sets for candidates belonging to SC/ST for

admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas during the current academic year 1985-86 have been filled in the Union Territory of Delhi ;

(b) if so, the number of candidates given admission in the 1st Standard and out of that how many are the candidates belonging to SCs/STs ;

(c) whether efforts were made to complete the backlog of reserved seats for SCs/STs ;

(d) if not, how many seats are still vacant for the candidate belonging to these communities ; and

(e) whether according to percentage of reservations all candidates from these communities will be given admission ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) : Out of a total of 532 seats reserved for SCs/STs for admission in class I in Kendriya Vidyalayas located in the Union Territory of Delhi, 505 students belonging to SCs/STs have been admitted in 1985-86. The remaining seats could not be fulfilled for want of SC/ST candidates by eligible priority categories.

(c) to (e) : There is no system of carrying forward any backlog of reserved seats. In the event of sufficient number of SC/ST children of eligible priority categories not being available to complete the reserved quota, vacancies are filled up by admitting general category children.

Losses of Cochin Shipyard

2533. SHRI M. RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cochin Shipyard is running at loss ;

(b) if so, the extent of loss during the year 1984-85 ; and

(c) the total production cost of the "Maratha Majesty" the third ship being manufactured at the Cochin Shipyard and to whom it is being sold and at what price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 13.24 crores (projected).

(c) The name of the third ship being manufactured at Cochin Shipyard is 'Maratha Mission' and not 'Maratha Majesty', whose price as per the contract between Chowgule Steamship Co. Ltd. and Cochin Shipyard Ltd. has been fixed at Rs. 22.50 crores. The estimated cost of this vessel is being ascertained from the Shipyard.

Prevention of Blindness Programme

2534. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent annually by the Central Government during the last three years on prevention of blindness programmes/schemes in each State ;

(b) the details of Centrally sponsored Schemes for prevention of blindness in the country ;

(c) whether institutions abroad, including international agencies, have also given financial assistance for prevention of blindness programme ; and

(d) if so, total assistance received annually during the last three years from each such agency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) A statement is given below.

(b) National Programme for Control of Blindness aims at (i) Intensification of education efforts on eye health care through mass communication media and extension methods ; (ii) extension of eye care service through Mobile Units to restore sight and relieve eye ailments by adopting on 'eye camp' approach ; (iii) establishment of permanent facilities for eye health care as an integral part of general health services at peripheral, intermediate and central levels. The peripheral level will have mobile units and provide community health care services in villages and primary

health centres. The intermediate level will cover District Hospitals to provide the first line of specialised services. The central level will be medical colleges, State Eye hospitals, Regional Institutes and National Institute which will be responsible for training of personnel and research on eye problems besides providing technical leadership. Financial assistance is also being provided to voluntary organisations for intra-ocular operations through eye care camps.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Financial assistance received from DANIDA during the last three years is as under :

Year	Cash	Kind
1982-83	Rs. 1.60 lakh	Rs. 7.74 lakhs
1983-84	Rs. 117.33 lakh	Rs. 5.40 lakhs
1984-85	Rs. 178.05 lakh	Rs. 9.40 lakhs

Statement

National Programme for Control of Blindness

Funds Released to State/UT Govts. during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs.	1982-83*	1983-84*	1984-85*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30.79	29.36	43.46
2.	Assam	13.77	10.27	23.91
3.	Bihar	18.32	48.78	54.88
4.	Gujarat	41.51	50.97	67.30
5.	Haryana	6.14	11.89	13.90
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10.11	11.78	12.25
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.42	5.22	11.51

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Karnataka	30.44	34.03	36.48
9.	Kerala	14.66	17.74	16.28
10.	Madhya Pradesh	54.15	64.98	60.40
11.	Maharashtra	42.86	46.33	61.80
12.	Manipur	2.31	3.52	5.77
13.	Meghalaya	3.65	3.60	3.43
14.	Nagaland	0.75	5.67	4.43
15.	Orissa	16.03	21.64	40.23
16.	Punjab	9.36	17.93	25.03
17.	Rajasthan	18.66	27.74	29.10
18.	Sikkim	3.06	1.49	3.99
19.	Tamil Nadu	13.66	24.61	26.39
20.	Tripura	3.42	2.12	4.39
21.	Uttar Pradesh	58.73	80.66	96.90
22.	West Bengal	19.85	32.28	32.49
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.33	2.93	3.01
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1.87	1.58	4.43
25.	Mizoram	5.59	1.58	3.68
26.	Pondicherry	0.31	2.39	3.50
27.	A. & N. Islands	0.04	4.43	2.30
28.	Chandigarh	0.05	0.71	0.74
29.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0.04	0.61	0.61
30.	Delhi	1.25	4.50	3.00
31.	Lakshadweep	0.03	4.54	2.10
G- Total		429.16	575.88	697.69

*This includes Health Education Aid/Material.

**Financial Assistance to Kerala State
Road Transport Corporation**

2535. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government or Southern Railway has made any investment or provident financial assistance to Kerala State Road Transport Corporation ;

(b) if so, on what terms and un-conditions ; and

(c) whether any condition regarding payment of interest and return to the amount was also provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) : In terms of Section 23(1) of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950, the Central Government and the State Government provide to State Transport Corporation, established by the State Government, the capital, in such proportion as agreed to by both the Govts. for the purpose of carrying on the Undertaking and for purposes connected therewith.

Accordingly the Central Govt. have been providing loan capital to different State Road Transport Corporations. As on 31.3.85, an amount of Rs. 13,65,34,400 has been given as Central Government's Capital Contribution to Kerala State Road Transport Corporation. This is an interest bearing loan, in perpetuity.

**Problems of Staff of Badarpur
T.P.P.**

2536. SHRI C. K. KUPPU-SWAMY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 1414 dated 26 March, 1985 regarding findings of the Committee appointed to examine the problems of the staff of Badarpur Thermal Power Station and lay a statement showing :

(a) the recommendations made by the Committee appointed by the Department of Power to examine the personnel problems of Badarpur Thermal Power Station ;

(b) the action taken by Government on each recommendation and full details thereof ;

(c) whether all the recommendations have been implemented ;

(d) if not, the recommendations which are yet to be implemented and full reasons for not implementing them ; and

(e) whether Government would ensure that all recommendations are implemented by the present management without delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (e) : Most of the recommendations made by the Committee found reasonable/justified have already been implemented. Details of recommendations and the action taken on them are given in the statement below :

Statement

Details of recommendations made by the Committee regarding personnel problems at Badarpur Thermal Power Station and Status of implementation

Recommendation of the Committee	Status of Implementation
1	2

1. Transfer Policy :

(i) Transfer of employees upto Workmen and Supervisory categories :

Employees of Workmen and Supervi- Recommendation has been

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sory categories are normally not to be transferred from BTPS to any other projects unless the request is specifically made by the employees and approved by the Management.

accepted and implemented.

(ii) Transfer of employees on promotion from Supervisory category to Executive Category :

(a) Total sanctioned strength of E-1 and E-2 categories at BTPS may be combined and distributed between promotee Executives and direct-recruited Executives in such a way that at least 50% of the combined sanctioned strength is filled up by promotees. However, in case, in actual practice this percentage happens to be more than 50% as on 1.12.1984, then that percentage of share of promotees in E-1 and E-2 combined sanctioned strength shall be retained for future application.

Recommendations have been accepted.

(b) At every standard date of promotion in the months of January and July, 50% of the supervisors selected for promotion may be posted at BTPS and the rest 50% may be sent out to other projects.

(c) To create sufficient number of vacancies at BTPS for accommodating 50% of the promotees to E-1 Executives, 50% of the already working E-1 Executives who have spent at BTPS 3 years in the grade and are due for further promotion to E-2 category, as well as 50% of the E-2 Executives (Promotees as well as direct-recruits) who have spent 3 years at BTPS and are due for further promotion to E-3, may be transferred outside BTPS to other projects of NTPC.

To the extent possible officers will be transferred and to keep percentage of promotees to 50%.

(d) The criterion for retaining an employees at BTPS should be strictly the order of merit.

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2. Promotion Policy :

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>(i) An employee who qualifies in this AMIE examination and has already put in at least 3 years, in supervisory grade may be considered for promotion to Executive E-1 grade.</p> | <p>NTPC considers employees who qualify in AMIE for appointment to executive cadre through executive training scheme on completion of which they can be straightaway placed in E-2 category.</p> |
| <p>(ii) BTPS Management should finalise immediately Channel-of-Promotion Charts for each Discipline and circulate these Charts widely among the concerned employees.</p> | <p>Channel of promotion chart has been prepared by NTPC. This will be circulated only after it is discussed in Joint Bipartite Negotiating Committee.</p> |
| <p>(iii) In the case of these employees whose career growth is obstructed on account of subsequent fixation of minimum educational qualification and who are already discharging their responsibility efficiently the condition of minimum educational qualification may be relaxed.</p> | <p>Based on merit such relaxation has already been granted for categories like Loco-Dozer Operators, Shuntman, Assistant Gr. II and Technical Helpers etc.</p> |
| <p>(iv) In the case of those employees when Management has specifically directed to perform on regular basis duties of a higher grade, consideration may be given to their placement in the proper grade of work.</p> | <p>These cases, if any, will be examined on merits.</p> |

3. Overtime Allowance :

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>(i) Management must exercise strict vigilance in authorising overtime. The ceiling in number of hours of work in a week including overtime should not exceed 60 hours for any employees as per Section 64(4) of the Factories Act, 1948.</p> | <p>This recommendation has been accepted and overtime is being regulated according to need.</p> |
| <p>(ii) Six day shift rota system following the existing shift hours may be adopted in the Operating Wing by discontinuing the off-day after every three days of shift work and by providing only one off-day/week.</p> | <p>This recommendation has been accepted by the Management. However, due to employees' composition, it has not yet been implemented.</p> |

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(iii) Workmen in Operating Wing may be allowed overtime allowances for double shift performed at twice the rate of ordinary wages.

(iv) Workmen in Operating Wing may also be allowed overtime allowance for all holidays whether the person is on shift duty or is on weekly rest day, at twice the ordinary wage; or a compensatory off, as per the discretion of the workman.

These are linked with the recommendation No. (ii) above and hence, could not be implemented.

(v) All employees working in Supervisory categories at BTPS may be allowed overtime wages for working beyond normal duty hours at single rate of ordinary wages on the basis of the principle laid down in NTPC Corporate Personnel Division Circular No. O1 : Pers : 7(3)/dated 14th May, 1984.

This has been accepted and implemented in respect of Supervisory categories performing duty of 48 hours in a week.

4. *Welfare Amenities at BTPS :*

(i) Sufficient facilities for changing the clothes, locker facilities for shortage and clean tiled bathing rooms with hot and cold water shower arrangements should be provided.

Necessity of providing facility for hot water is not felt by the employees as they are habitual in leaving the working places immediately after completing work to catch the Chartered buses or to go to their houses in the close by township. However, facility for cold water and changing clothes exit, wherever necessary.

(ii) Sufficient number of wooden stools at suitable locations in the various Plant areas should be provided for the sitting facility of an operating staff whenever he is not engaged in his normal work.

Chairs have been provided whenever necessary.

(iii) Eleven First-Aid boxes are insufficient as per the norm of one box for every 150 workers/employees as stipulated in the Factories Act. On this basis of the norms, at least 18 First-Aid Boxes

Recommendation has been implemented.

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should be provided. Employees Morcha have demanded 20 First-Aid Boxes. I would recommend provision of 20 First-Aid Boxes.

- (iv) There are at present 2 Ambulances at BTPS—one kept at the Dispensary and the other kept in the Station area under the control of the Shift-Charge-Engineer. Two more are being procured by the Management. These Ambulances should be well maintained and kept in a state of readiness along-with the Drivers all the time.

- (v) Employees' Morcha have asked that there should be a qualified Medical Practitioner round the clock. The Management has stated that qualified Doctors are available in the Dispensary upto 10 P.M. I would recommend availability of a Doctor on duty at the Dispensary during night hours also.

- (vi) The Canteen kitchen is rather dark and needs to be properly ventilated, naturally-lighted and illuminated. BTPS Management told me that very soon they are going to switch over to gas cooking which will improve the condition in the kitchen considerably;

- (viii) Employee's Morcha have asked that lunch room should be provided for the shift staff in all the 3 stages of the Plants. I would feel that provision of a separate Lunch room for the operating staff may be difficult as they are stationed over a very wide area and they cannot leave their Stations. Possibility of provision of a number of small lunch enclosure near the Stations of duty could be explored. The BTPS Management may discuss this with the employees to find a feasible solution.

- (viii) Rest rooms may be provided.

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Recommendation has been accepted.

Appointment Order to Medical Officer has been issued for night duty. However, even at present Dispensary is working round the clock.

Gas cooking has already been introduced in the kitchen and ventilation arrangements made.

Technically it is not feasible to provide several luncheon enclosures at the work spots. Spacious Canteen with staggered lunch hours exists.

Half hour rest interval does not justify additional rest room. Workers leave

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the work places for their houses immediately at the close of the shift due to closeness of township and fixed things of Chartered Boxes.

5. *Payment of Bonus to BTPS Employees :*

- (i) Keeping in view the stipulations of the Payment of Bonus Act, BTPS is not entitled for payment of Bonus. However, as per instructions of the BPE, BTPS employees are already being paid Ex-gratia payment equivalent to the amount of Bonus which they would have received had the provision of the Bonus Act been applicable to BTPS. The employees should be satisfied with this special dispensation.

No action is called for.

6. *Carry forward of Earned Leave of CEA/CWC staff absorbed in BPTS :*

- (i) My view on this matter is clear, the CEA/CWC employees were at BTPS because the Project was managed at that time by the CEA/CW&PC. The decision for transfer of the Project to NTPC was that of the Government. For the running of the Project, the continuance of the CEA/CWC staff was in public interest. The Government decision and the public interest should not jeopardise the personal interest of the employees. Settlement of leave account and the remittance of cash equivalent are matters to be sorted out between NTPC and CEA/CWC which are the limbs of the Government. Even in the case of work-charged employees, the benefit of carry forward of earned leave accumulated by them prior to the NTPC take over was given as per the Settlement dated 31.8.1978 between the NTPC Management and the BTPS Employees Union. There is no reason why regular employees of CWPC, now CEA/CEC, posted at BTPS and absorbed by NTPC, in the BTPS

N.T.P.C. has been asked to discuss this with CEA/CWC.

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organisation should suffer in comparison with the work-charged employees.

- (ii) Carry-forward of the entire earned leave accumulated by CEA/CWC employees prior to NTPC take-over is therefore, imperative, even if it calls for relaxation of rules of grant of special dispensation at the highest level. Most urgent action is required as the dead-lock has been continuing for a long time.

Payment of Royalty by M/s. A. H. Wheelar and Company and M/s. H. Botham and Company

2537. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the percentage of the royalty being paid to Government by M/s. A. H. Wheelar and Company and M/s. H. Botham and Company on behalf of the railway book stalls allotted to them ;

(b) when was this percentage fixed ;

(c) whether the royalty has been revised recently, if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether the same percentage of royalty is being taken from other vendors and companies, such as unemployed graduates etc. ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) 3 per cent of sales turnover.

(b) and (c) : The percentage of royalty was raised from 2½% to 3% with effect from 1.1.1985.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) It is the Government's policy to encourage running of bookstalls by unemployed graduates, their partnerships, associations, etc. and not to treat them at par with major bookstall contractors as far as royalty is concerned.

Nidubrolu-Nizampatnam Rail Line

2538. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey work to construct 25 k.m. broad gauge railway line from Nidubrolu to Nizampatnam has been completed ; and

(b) if so, by what time the construction work on said rail line is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) : The survey completed recently reveals that this line, 21.5 kms long, would cost Rs 12.19 crore and will be financially unremunerative.

In view of the severe constraints of resources and heavy commitments already in hand, there is no likelihood of taking up this work in the near future.

Scheme to Open Screening Centre in Sagar (Madhya Pradesh)

2539. SHRI NANDLAL CHOU. DHARY : Will the Minister of

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme to open a cancer screening Centre in Sagar (Madhya Pradesh) is under consideration ;

(b) if so, the total cost of this scheme and whether a site has been selected for this scheme ; and

(c) if so, the name of the site ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) : Question does not arise.

Casual Workmen under the Paradip Port Trust

2540. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several hundred casual workmen are maintained under the Paradip Port Trust although they have been working continuously for more than 7 or 8 years ;

(b) whether they are performing the same jobs as are done by corresponding categories of permanent hands, but are paid less than half the latter's wages ; and

(c) the reasons for refusal by the Port Authorities to make such casual workmen permanent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :
(a) A number of labourers working with the labour supply contractors on daily basis at Paradip Port were taken over by the Paradip Port Trust w.e.f. 1.11.80 for direct payment of wages and these workers are engaged in various Departments of the Port Trust

as casual workers. The number of casual workers as on 1.4.85 is 639.

(b) It is not correct that all the casual workers are performing the same jobs as are being performed by permanent employees of the Port Trust. The daily wages of casual workers are less than the wages of regular port employees.

(c) It has not been possible for the Paradip Port Trust to make the casual workers as permanent as the number of casual workers is in excess of the actual requirements.

Schools, Boarding Houses to Look after Mentally Retarded Children and Adults in India and Plan for Seventh Plan

2541. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many schools, boarding houses are there in the country, State-wise, to look after mentally retarded children and adults ; and

(b) the proposals of Government for the Seventh Plan period in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND
WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI
M. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and
(b) : Two Statements I and II are given below :

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Institutions for Mentally Retarded*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11
2.	Bihar	3

1	2	3
3. Gujarat		27
4. Himachal Pradesh		1
5. Karnataka		21
6. Kerala		12
7. Madhya Pradesh		7
8. Maharashtra		39
9. Manipur		1
10. Punjab		5
11. Rajasthan		3
12. Tamil Nadu		27
13. Uttar Pradesh		8
14. West Bengal		1
15. Chandigarh		1
16. Delhi		19
Total		196

*This information is based on available statistics with the Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare.

Statement-II

The following Schemes are proposed to be implemented during the Seventh Five Year Plan period :—

1. To assist mentally retarded individuals in securing education and training, scholarships and stipends are given.
2. Mentally retarded individuals who require aids and appliances can be provided with them costing between Rs. 25/- and Rs. 1,500/- ; free of cost if the income is less than Rs. 750/- per month and at 50 per cent cost if the income is

between Rs. 751/- and Rs. 1,500/- per month.

3. Voluntary organisations are given financial assistance to set up projects for education, training and rehabilitation of mentally handicapped persons.
4. Special employment exchanges and Vocational Rehabilitation Centres register mentally handicapped persons for placements.
5. A National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped has recently been set up at Hyderabad. This will be an apex organisation to deal with training of professionals, and research and development of appropriate service models for the mentally handicapped.
6. To encourage employment of mentally retarded persons in private sector, the President of India gives national awards every year to outstanding handicapped employees and employers.

[Translation]

Sale of Liquor in Trains

2542. SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the daily 'Aaj' published from Kanpur, dated 8 July, 1985 under the caption 'Trainon Mein Awaidh Sharab Ki Khuli Bikri' (Sale of liquor in trains openly).

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ;

(c) whether this fact was brought to the notice of Government earlier also ; and

(d) if so, whether any action was taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) The news item has come to the notice of the Railway Administration.

(b), (c) and (d) : Some complaints were received in the past from the travelling public and Members of Parliament stating that certain passengers travelling in long distance mail/express trains and also deluxe trains indulge in consumption of alcoholic drinks and cause nuisance to the fellow passengers.

Taking into account these complaints the Ministry of Railways have prohibited consumption of alcoholic drinks in all Second Class compartments, Air-Conditioned and Non-Air-Conditioned Chair Cars and in Second Class AC Sleeper coaches. In compartment type coaches namely First Class and First Class AC, the following notice is displayed :

"Please do not consume alcoholic drinks in compartments as a consideration to the fellow passengers."

The Railway Administrations have also been instructed that train conductors, guards, travelling ticket examiners, ticket checking staff, coach attendants, etc. should take as a part of their responsibility to enforce strictly the railways rules regarding consumption of alcoholic drinks in trains.

The Railways also conduct periodic and surprise checks on trains especially Rajdhani and other fast trains to apprehend those who indulge in sale or drinking of liquor against the railways rules.

Employment to Players in Railways

2543. **SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the good players, who are graduates also, are appointed as class IV employees in Railways Departments ;

(b) whether there is justification for appointing graduate players in class IV posts ;

(c) whether Government propose that such persons should be given appointment in class III posts at least ; and

(d) the number of players given employment in Railway Department during the last three years, year-wise in different categories, category-wise ?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (c) : The Railways have prescribed a set of guidelines which are applied while considering cases of sportsmen for recruitment in Railway services against Sports Quota. There are separate guidelines for recruitment in Class III and Class IV. The standards for the former are higher than those for the latter. While the Sportsmen so recruited are required to possess certain minimum prescribed educational qualification, the real emphasis is laid on his/her sports achievement at the National level. Therefore cases of Sportsmen who may be graduates but not sufficiently accomplished in sporting talent are not considered for appointment in Class III service. They are, then offered appointment commensurate with their sports achievement.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

National Highway Passing Through Madhya Pradesh

2544. **SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state Number of National Highways passing through Madhya Pradesh and the names of places which are linked by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : There are eight number of National

Highways passing through the State of Madhya Pradesh. Various important places connected by them are given below :—

Sl. No.	N. H. No.	Important places connected
1.	3	Gwalior—Shivpuri—Guna—Biaora—Shajapur—Dewas—Indore—Mhow—Gujri—Sendhwa.
2.	6	Saraipalli—Pithora—Raipur—Bhilai—Durg—Rajnandgaon.
3.	7	Mangawan—Rewa—Maihar—Katni—Jabalpur—Lakhnardon—Seoni—Khatwasa.
4.	12	Jabalpur—Belkheda—Deori—Goharganj—Obaidullaganj—Bhopal—Narsinghgarh—Biaora—Rajgarh.
5.	25	Shivpuri—Karera—Dinara.
6.	26	Sagar—Kareli—Narsinghpur—Lakhnardon.
7.	27	Chakghat—Mangawan.
8.	43	Raipur—Dhamtari—Kanker—Kondagaon—Jagdalpur.

Widening of National Highway No. 29

2545. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the year in which the scheme to widen the Varanasi-Gorakhpur National Highway No. 29 was approved and the time by which its construction work was scheduled to be completed ;

(b) whether the work thereon was completed within the schedule time by the Works Department ;

(c) if not, the kilometrage of road where construction work is lying incomplete at present and the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the amount so far spent on carrying out repairs of the newly built reaches ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d) : Out of the total length of 211.3 Km. of National Highway No. 29, 200.60 Km. are outside Municipal limits and are the responsibility of the Government of India.

Since 1972, widening the road to two lanes has been sanctioned in 135.5 Km. length, out of which work has been completed in a length of 125 Kms.

Initially, the work in 112.5 Km. sanctioned in 1972 was delayed mainly due to shortage of funds in the years 1974 to 1980. These works were com-

pleted only in 1982-83. Other works have been completed as scheduled.

Work sanctioned in 10.5 Km. in 1985 is yet to be started and is targeted to be completed in 1986-87. In the remaining length of 65 Km. widening to two lanes is yet to be sanctioned.

Allotment of funds for Maintenance and Repairs of National Highways are given Section-wise on National Highways; and Km wise record of amount spent on repairs is not maintained. In the years 1980 to 1985 the total amount allotted for Maintenance and Repairs of National Highway No. 29 was Rs. 206.26 lakhs.

[English]

Inclusion of Ganga-Kauveri Project in the Seventh Plan

2546. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSLE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any primary discussion has taken place to include the Ganga-Kauveri Project in the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, has the draft of the plan been prepared and which department is working on this project ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SANKARANAND) : (a) No, Sir. The Ganga-Cauveri Project considered earlier was found to be uneconomical and therefore was not pursued.

(b) Does not arise

Efforts to bring Back Doctors and Specialists who have Migrated to other Countries

2547. SHRI MURTI BEORA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are making any special efforts to bring back the large number of doctors and specialist who have migrated to other countries for lack of opportunities, advancement or research facilities etc ; and

(b) how much, in terms of costs, the country loses by way of such emigration each year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) : Migration of Medical Manpower is a complex phenomena resulting from a variety of factors. Since Indian Doctors so abroad for employment through various sources including those serving in the States or in the private sectors, the number of such doctors working in the foreign countries and the loss the country suffers by way of such emigration each year, in terms of costs, is not available with the Government of India. The Government of India have taken the following steps to attract the Doctors who have migrated to foreign countries and discourage the migration of medical manpower to foreign countries :—

(i) restrictions have been placed on medical graduates going abroad for higher education and training where such training facilities exist in the country. Doctors belonging to scarce categories are not sponsored for employment abroad.

(ii) Advance increments are granted to specially qualified candidates on the recommendations of the State and Central Public Service Commission.

(iii) Improvements in the service conditions of doctor, particularly those serving in the rural areas are being brought about by the State and U.T. Governments.

- (iv) Arrangements have been made for holding of the prestigious membership examinations by the National Board of Examinations, which correspond to foreign qualifications e.g. F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., etc.

Study Carried out by ICMR on Nutrition Level of Population

2548. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Indian Council of Medical Research has carried out studies State-wise on nutrition levels of the population ;

- (b) if so, what are the findings ; and

- (c) whether special programmes have been designed for the worst affected States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) According to the surveys carried out in 10 states in 1981-82, the state-wise average calorie consumption and per cent of households with inadequate calorie intake (less than 70% of the recommended level) is as follows :—

1. Andhra Pradesh	2011	55.9
2. Gujarat	2306	43.4
3. Karnataka	2711	19.3
4. Kerala	2203	44.6
5. Maharashtra	2120	60.5
6. Madhya Pradesh	2205	51.3
7. Orissa	2156	54.4
8. Tamil Nadu	1964	64.1
9. Uttar Pradesh	2193	51.5
10. West Bengal	2477	34.6

- (c) Under the 20-point programme the Government of India have launched, various programmes to eradicate poverty and raise the standard of living which would indirectly contribute to increased calorie consumption there. These programmes are as follows :—

1. Schemes of income generation for the poverty households by asset endowment production and wage employment such as integrated rural development

National Rural Employment Programme, TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment) RLEGP (Rural landless employment generation programme).

2. Development of certain specially disadvantaged areas for mitigating distress and poverty arising out of low productivity of soil and variation of output due to harsh climatic condi-

tions like inputs for dryland agriculture, increase production of pulses and vegetable oil seeds etc.

3. Providing minimum basis needs of vulnerable sections of the population for improving their quality of life by giving supportive services and complimentary social infrastructure such as minimum wages for agricultural labour, improvement of environment of slums, social afforestation, family planning etc.
4. Also specific supplementary feeding programmes such as Special Nutrition programme, Integrated Child Development Scheme, mid-day meal programme are being operated to bridge the calorie gap in the dietaries of vulnerable segments like preschool children, pregnant and lactating women and school children.

Loan given for Purchase of Fishing Boats from Shipping Developments Fund Committee

25.9. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount given as loan to Fishing Companies to purchase indigenous fishing boats by Shipping Development Fund Committee from 1.8.84 to 30.6.85 ; and

(b) the details thereof and how does it compare with the loan granted in the preceding year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) : Shipping Development Fund Committee disbursed loans to the extent of Rs. 1.56 crores during the period 1.8.1984 to 30.6.1985 to fishing Companies for purchase of indigenous fishing boats. The details are given in the statement below. During the period 1.8.1983 to 30.6.1984, such loans amounted to Rs. 0.23 crores.

Statement

Statement Showing the amount of loan Disbursed to the Fishing Companies for Acquisition of indigenous travelers by the Shipping Development fund Committee from 1.8.84 to 30.6.85

S. No.	Name of the Fishing Companies	Amount disbursed
1	2	3
1.	M/s. Annai Fisheries (P) Ltd.	5,19,700.00
	—do—	26,00,485.00
	—do—	69,016.75
2.	M/s. Co'lumbia Sea Foods (P) Ltd.	10,39,400.00
	—do—	26,00,485.00
	—do—	69,016.75
	—do—	69,016.75

1	2	3
3.	M/s. Rainbow Sea Foods (P) Ltd.	1,38,033.50
	—do—	26,00,485.00
4.	M/s. Down Fisheries (P) Ltd.	8,16,900.00
5.	M/s. Leela Sea Food (P) Ltd.	8,16,900.00
6.	M/s. Srinivasa Sea Food Ltd.	8,20,428.00
7.	M/s. Golden Fisheries Ltd.	6,19,099.00
8.	M/s. Tropical Shipping Co. (P) Ltd.	6,19,099.00
9.	M/s. Bottle Glass (P) Ltd.	6,19,099.00
10.	M/s. Yarnuna Product (P) Ltd.	6,19,099.00
11.	M/s. Four Seasons Fisheries (P) Ltd.	6,20,428.00
12.	M/s. Gujarat Fisheries Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	6,02,178.00
Total :		1,56,58,868.75

**Delay in Commissioning of Farakka
Unit of NTPC**

2550. SMRI YASHWANTRAO GADKH PATIL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that commissioning of N.T.P.C.'s first unit at Farakka is being delayed ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure speedy commissioning of the unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER
(SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delay is mainly due to labour problems and difficulties in acquisition of land in Bihar and West Bengal.

(c) The State Governments concerned have been asked to provide necessary assistance to the project authorities, and progress of the project is being monitored.

**Exposure of Students to Rural
Development Schemes**

2551. SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have plans to give exposure to students both at school and college level to Rural Development Schemes ; and

(b) whether Government are having programmes for University students to actively participate and use their knowledge and skills in all friends to help rural people towards development and progress ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
(SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b) : Social.

ly Useful Productive Work (SUPW) is a part of school curriculum and sufficient time for this activity is provided in the school time table. Many of the rural development schemes are covered in the Socially Useful Productive work programme in the schools and accordingly the students are expected to participate in these schemes, to the extent possible, for acquiring work experience and participating in community development.

The U.G.C. has formulated a scheme for participation of universities in rural development, especially its socio-economic, scientific and technological aspects. Universities have been advised to frame appropriate proposals, involving research projects and extension work on socially important areas such as alternative sources of energy, soil and water conservation, eco-development, afforestation, adult education, etc. The Commission had also agreed to provide seed money up to Rs. 10,000/- for preparing projects for this purpose. There are, in addition, several programmes of the U.G.C. in which students from universities and colleges can participate for an exposure to rural life and development. These programmes include Adult and Continuing Education, population Education, Training and Orientation Centres for National Social Service, etc. In the programme of restructuring of undergraduate courses, the introduction of courses of an applied nature in conventional degree courses is intended to provide undergraduate students with an exposure to work experience through project work, field work, etc.

Survey of Dallirajhara Jagdalpur Rail Link

2552. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey for Dallirajhara-Jagdalpur rail link ;

(b) whether the survey has been completed ;

(c) if so, the expected time of beginning of the construction work ; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) : The updating of final location Engineering-cum-Traffic survey of 1973-74 for Dallirajhara-Jagdalpur rail link is currently in progress.

(c) and (d) : Further action will be taken after completion of the survey in consultation with Planning Commission depending on financial remunerativeness of the project and availability of resources.

Diva-Vasai Rail Line

2553. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when the Diva-Vasai rail line was completed ;

(b) whether the said rail line has been opened for goods traffic and passengers traffic ; and

(c) if so, what is the load at present ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Diva-Vasai rail line was completed on 25.11.82 with electrification.

(b) and (c) : The section has been opened to goods traffic and about 3 goods trains each way are running at present.

[Translation]

Funds Asked for by Himachal Pradesh Government for Health and Family Welfare

2554. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Provision made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for Himachal Pradesh for Health and Family Welfare ; and

(b) the funds asked for by the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) : The Health and Family Welfare component of the Seventh Five-Year Plan of Himachal Pradesh has been discussed in the Planning Commission and the details will be known after it has been considered by NDC and ratified by the Parliament.

[English]

Direction by Centre to State Govts. to bring Uniformity in Prohibition Acts

2555. SHRI H. N. NANJEGOWDA :
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have recently directed all State Governments to bring uniformity in prohibition acts in their respective States ; and

(b) if so, details of the directions issued ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Since prohibition is a State subject, no directives have been issued by the Central Government. However, the Central Prohibition Committee in which the Ministers in-charge of prohibition of all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are represented, in its 12th meeting held on 11th May, 1985 inter alia recommended to bring about a basic uniformity in the provisions of the prohibition and excise laws, so as to make them more effective

especially with regard to advertisements, sale to children, employment of teenagers and women in the trade, intoxication at public places, and allowing premises for unauthorised drinking and for commission of other offences.

(b) The recommendations of the Central Prohibition Committee have been sent to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for necessary follow-up action.

Setting up of Super T.P.P. in Maharashtra

2556. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra have continuously been taking up with the Government of India the question of setting up of a Super Thermal Power Station based on coal availability from the Wardha Valley Coal fields ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Government have already confirmed supply of water to this project a factor which was impeding the progress of the project ; and

(c) if so, the time by which decision will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (c) : Based on the availability of coal from Wardha coal fields, a total capacity of 1820 MW has already been approved for implementation in the State sector at Chandrapur. The State Government had also proposed installation of a super thermal station in the Central sector and had agreed to arrange for water supply. An investment decision for implementation of the Central project can be taken only after all the inputs such as coal, environmental clearance, and financial

resources, etc. have been tied up and the techno-economic viability of the project, in addition to the capacity already approved, is established.

Floating Short-Fixed Cranes, Forklifts, Trailers and Tractors Operating in Ports

2557. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of floating and shore-fixed cranes operating in major

ports, port-wise ;

(b) the number of forklifts, trailers and tractors operating in major ports, port-wise ; and

(c) the port-wise requirement of the above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :

(a) The port-wise position of number of floating cranes and shore-fixed cranes operating at the ports is indicated below :

Port	Number of floating cranes	Number of shore-fixed cranes
Bombay	2	152
Calcutta	4	88
Cochin	1	27
Kandla	Nil	27
Madras	1	45
Mormugao	Nil	15
New Mangalore	Nil	8
Paradip	Nil	4
Tuticorin	1	10
Visakhapatnam	2	27

(b) The port-wise position of fork-lifts, trailers and tractors operating in ports is indicated below :—

Port	Forklifts	Trailers	Tractors
1	2	3	4
Bombay	56	120	57
Calcutta	52	111	38
Cochin	49	11	5
Kandla	10	7	4

1	2	3	4
Madras	94	41	22
Mormugao	10	Nil	Nil
New Mangalore	5	2	2
Paradip	14	2	2
Tuticorin	18	Nil	Nil
Visakhapatnam	43	5	4

(c) As per the assesment of the working group on Ports Sector for the Seventh Five Year Plan, the requirements including replacements, of equipments referred to in parts (a) and (b) of the Question in 7th Plan period are as under :

Calcutta	Forklifts	—	2 Nos.
Madras	Floating Crane	—	1 No.
	Forklifts	—	58 Nos.
	Trailers	—	12 Nos.
	Tractors	—	12 Nos.
Visakhapatnam	Shore-fixed Cranes	—	4 Nos.
Mormugao	Shore-fixed Cranes	—	4 Nos.
	Forklifts	—	6 Nos.
Tuticorin	Forklifts	—	6 Nos.
Financial Assistance to Orissa during Sixth Five Year Plan for Leprosy Patients		Cash : Rs. 158.68 lakhs — (for infra structural facilities)	
		Kind : Rs. 144.45 lakhs — (drugs)	
		Total : Rs. 303.13 lakhs	

2558. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister for HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the quantum of financial assistance allotted to Orissa during the sixth Five Year Plan for providing intra structural facilities, drugs etc. to the leprosy patients ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The assistance provided to the Government of Orissa for the implementation of the National Leprosy Eradication programme during the 6th Five Year Plan period is as under :—

Reservation Quota of Trains Connecting Nagpur Railway Station

2559. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the reservation quota of different trains connecting Nagpur Railway Station is very less ;

(b) if so, the details of quota of different trains connecting from Nagpur Railway Station ;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the quota of reservation on different trains ;

(d) if so, how much ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANLI LAL) : (a) A total quota of about 1310 berths/seats in all classes have been provided for Nagpur by various trains passing through Nagpur. Besides, 2 express trains and 10 Passenger trains are also

originating from Nagpur in addition to many local trains.

(b) A Statement is given below.

(c) No Sir, not at present.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The existing quotas and services have been found to cater by and large satisfactorily to the present level of traffic. Besides, increase in the existing quotas is not feasible at present due to heavy pressure of demands on the available train accommodation at the train originating and other intermediate stations. However, this will be reviewed as and when additional accommodation becomes available.

Statement

Train No. and Name	Quotas allotted to Nagpur station				
	Ist ACC	AC 2-tier	Ist class	IInd class	
				Berths	Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Dn Calcutta Mail	2	6	9	73	10
2 Up Bombay Mail	4	2	16	48	—
15 Dn G.T. Express	1	2 2	6	50	—
		(AC Chair)			
16 Up G.T. Express	2	4	6	64	—
17 Dn Janata Express	—	—	—	12	—
18 Up Janata Express	—	—	—	6	—
21 Dn Dakshin Express	—	—	6	64	—
22 Up Dakshin Express	—	4	—	12	—
29 Up Bombay-Howrah Express	—	—	4	44	—
30 Up Howrah-Bombay Express	—	—	16	44	—
59 Dn Gitanjali Express	—	6	—	92	—
60 Up Gitanjali Express	—	4	—	40	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
121 Dn Tamil Nadu Express	—	3	4	59	—
122 Up Tamil Nadu Express	—	2	2	28	—
123 Dn A.P. Express	—	4	4	30	—
124 Up A.P. Express	—	8	4	66	—
125 Dn Kerala Express	—	—	—	69	—
126 Up Kerala Express	—	4	6	42	—
127 Dn Karnataka Express	—	6	—	28	—
128 Up Karnataka Express	—	8	6	34	—
131 Up Jayanti Janata Express	—	—	—	54	—
132 Dn Jayanti Janata Express	—	—	—	18	—
134 Up Ahmedabad Express	—	—	7	19	—
137 Dn Chattisgarh Express	—	—	2	18	—
139 Ganga Kaveri Express	—	4	2	12	—
140 Ganga Kaveri Express	—	—	—	8	—
907 Jammu-Kanyakumari Express	—	—	2	16	—
908 Kanyakumari-Jammu Express	—	—	2	16	—
911 Gorakhpur-Cochin Express	—	—	2	6	—
912 Cochin-Gorakhpur Express	—	—	2	16	—
Nagpur City Booking	—	—	—	*29	—
	9	67	2	108	1117
				(AC Chair)	10
*2 Up Bombay Mail	6				
40 Up Dadar-Nagpur	8				
84 Up Kolapur Exp.	4				
29 Dn Bombay-Howrah Express	11				
	29				

UGC Suggestion to Ban Elections to Student's Council

2560. **SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any recommendation from the University Grants Commission to ban college and university student's council elections; and

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) : No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Accidents Enquired into by Commissioners of Railway Safety.

2561. **SHRI BASUDEB ACHARJA: SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :**

Will the the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the accidents which took place during 1984-85 have been enquired into by the Commissioners of Railway Safety; and

(b) if so, the major finding thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Commissioners of Railway Safety enquire into railway accidents in accordance with the Rules laid down in Statutory Investigation into Accidents Rules, 1973 issued by the Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation. Accordingly, Commissioners of Railway Safety enquired into 32 train accidents during 1984-85.

(b) As per the findings of the Commissioners of Railway Safety, 18 accidents were attributed to the failure of railway staff, 8 to persons other than railway employees and 6 accidents occurred due to equipment failure.

New Item Captioned "Inadequate, Slow Relief to Bhopal Gas Victims"

2562. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated the 8 June, 1985 under the captioned "Inadequate, slow relief to Bhopal gas victims" : and

(b) whether Central Government propose to rush medicines immediately for the gas affected people and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the request of the State Government the Union Government has already arranged to supply adequate quantity of Sodium Thiosulphate to the State Government. No other request for the supply of any other drugs and medicines has been received.

Constructions of Loco Shed at Charlapalli

2563. **SHRI S. M. BHATTAM :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to freeze funds for construction of a loco shed at Cherlapalli near Secunderabad ;

(b) whether State Government have requested for revising such earlier decision ; and

(c) the amount required for completion of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BASI LAL) : (a) Construction

of a Loco Shed at Charlapalli near Secunderabad is not a separate work. It forms part of electrification of Kazipet-Sanatnagar Section, which has been accorded lower priority and for the time being this has been deferred to the VIII Five Year Plan. As such, it has been considered premature to approve construction of the loco shed at Charlapalli.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rs. 6.28 crores.

[Translation]

Inclusion of National Highway No. 15 in Seventh Plan for Widening

2564. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the width of National Highway Number 15 is 10 to 12 feet between Bikaner and Pokhran, Pokhran and Jaisalmer, Jaisalmer and Barmer and Barmer and Saachor ; and

(b) whether in view of the special importance of the security of that area, Government propose to include National Highway No. 15 in the Seventh Five Year Plan for doubling its width ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will depend on the outlay for the Central Road Sector in the Seventh Five Year Plan which is yet to be finalised.

[English]

Development of the National Highway between Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh

2565. SHRI VIJAYA KUMAR RAJU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state ;

(a) the present state of the development of the National Highway between Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) the funds allocated for this purpose during 1985-86 ;

(c) whether any steps are being taken to expedite the construction of overbridges and bypass roads of this National Highway Sector ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :

(a) 13 works are in various stages of progress in Visakhapatnam-Vijayawada Section of N.H. 5 in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) An allocation of Rs. 13.50 crores has been marked allotment to Andhra Pradesh during 1985-86 for National Highway Works including works on this stretch.

(c) and (d) : Construction of overbridges in place of level crossings and bypasses around congested towns is likely to be considered during the 7th Five Year Plan, subject to availability of funds and the inter-se priority of each work on an all India basis.

Providing a Stoppage of Kerala Express at Faridabad

2566. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Express running between New Delhi and Trivendrum does not have a halt at Faridabad ;

(b) whether representations requesting his Ministry to provide a brief halt and this station have been received from the Keralites in Faridabad ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is not feasible to provide the halt.

Conversion of Allahabad University into a Central University

2567. **SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the question of converting the Allahabad University into a Central University ;

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
(SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c) : The Central Government has no proposal to convert Universities functioning under State Acts into Central Universities. The Allahabad University is functioning under an Act of the U.P. Legislature and, therefore, the Central Government has not considered the question of converting it into a Central University.

[*Translation*]

Amenities at Akbarpur JN, (Faizabad District)

2568. **SHRI R. P. SUMAN** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Akbarpur Junction in Faizabad District (U.P.) does not have the facility of shunting of trains, provisions of space for additional rail bogies, provisions of movement of goods at the additional platform, provision of turning the locomotive and provision of adequate sheds on the platform ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue necessary instructions for the same to the Railways Department ;

(c) whether Government also propose to issue necessary instructions for the provision of R.M.S., guest house for G.R.P. personnel and for the construction of a 1st Class waiting room at Akbarpur Junction ; and

(d) if so, by what time ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir, Although no turn-table exists at Akbarpur, it is not needed for railway's operation at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Present traffic at the station does not justify provision of additional facilities.

[*English*]

Progress of Command Area Development Programme

2569. **SHRI AJOY BISWAS** : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Command Area Development Programme initiated during the Fifth Five Year Plan has covered little ground so far and remains patchy ;

(b) whether the Command Area Development concentrated only on the construction of field channels and rotational supply of water, neglecting optimum water utilisation ;

(c) if so, whether Government have any plan for close coordination

amongst the Command Area Development, irrigation and extension and research agencies ;

(d) if so, details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) : The strategy adopted for Command Area Development in the initial years and during the Sixth Five Year Plan was to ensure equitable and timely supply of water to all farmers within each outlet command through the construction of field channels and introduction of warabandi as a means to the achievement of better water utilisation and higher productivity in agriculture.

(c) to (e) : In the 7th Plan while continuing with the on-farm development activities, the stress will be on on-farm water management, training of farmers, adaptive trials and demonstrations on the farmers' fields and active involvement and participation of the beneficiaries in distribution of water through farmers' associations. It is proposed to link up each CAD project with a zonal research station of the ICAR for more effective coordination with the agricultural research agencies. The CAD Authorities are multi-disciplinary bodies and maintain close liaison with the Irrigation and Agriculture Departments.

[*Translation*]

Work done in Rajasthan by Central Social Welfare Board under 20 Point Programme

2570. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the areas of Rajasthan where Central Social Welfare Board has done some work under Twenty Point Programme during the past three years and the details of the

works carried out by it and the achievements thereof and which points out of 20 point programme have been implemented and the achievements made in this regard ; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by Central Social Welfare Board and Rajasthan State Government separately on carrying out these works and the contributions made by each voluntary organisation indicating the names of such organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b) : The information is being collected.

[*English*]

Conversion of Viramgam-Mehesana Line into Broad Gauge

2571. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all railway communication between Saurashtra and Rajasthan and Northern India passes through Viramgam and Mehesana ;

(b) whether after the conversion of the Viramgam Hapa line from metre gauge into broad gauge, communications between Saurashtra and the North have become very cumbersome with transhipments at Viramgam and Mehesana ; and

(c) if so, what priority is being given to convert the Viramgam-Mehesana section from metre gauge to broad gauge ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Due to severe resources constraint it is not possible to take up

conversion of Virangam-Mehesana section to B.G.

Important of Electric Locomotive

2572. SHRI V. TULSIRAM :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Railways are importing high horse-power prototype electric locomotives, as reported in the Economic Times dated 14 July, 1985 ;

(b) if so, the number of locomotives to be imported with cost per locomotive and total financial outlay involved in terms of foreign exchange ;

(c) the name of the country from where these locomotives are being imported and the purpose for which these will be utilised ;

(d) the extent to which these locomotives will quicken the freight trains ; and

(e) the names of railways zones to which these locomotives will be allocated ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 18 prototype freight locomotives are being imported. Bare FOB, average cost per locomotive including escalations is Rs. 2.18 crores approx and FOB average cost with escalations per locomotive including initial maintenance and unit exchange spares, etc. is Rs. 2.64 crores approx. Total financial outlay (CIF) involved in terms of foreign exchanges is Rs. 52.19 crores approximately.

(c) Two prototypes of 6 locomotives each (12 locomotives) are

being imported from Japan and 6 prototype locomotives from Sweden. These are for extensive service trials and evaluation for eventual selection of the most suitable type for series indigenous manufacture.

(d) The imported modern prototype locomotives of 6000 HP will be capable of hauling heavy freight trains upto maximum service speed of 100 KMPH on level sections with greater reliability as compared to maximum service speed of 75 KMPH on level possible with the 3900 HP locomotives currently being manufactured by Chittaranjan Locomotive Works of Indian Railways.

(e) These locomotives are proposed to be allocated to South Eastern Railway.

Recent Foreign Visit of the Minister for Development of the Shipping Industry

2573. SHRI SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently he visited certain foreign countries in connection with the development of Shipping Industry ;

(b) if so, the countries visited and the outcome thereof ;

(c) whether he had assurance from different shipyards for supply of different kinds of assistance for the growth of the industry in India ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d) : The Minister of State for Shipping and Transport visited Poland during 1-5 July, 1985 primarily in connection with the celebrations of 25th Anniversary of the successful

operation of Indo-Polish Shipping Service. The Minister visited Poland, West Germany, Denmark and Sweden during 1—12 July, 1985. This visit was also utilised, among others, for discussions with the shipyards and representatives of shipbuilders in Poland, Sweden and Hamburg (West Germany) for considering collaboration in development of design for ocean going ships and related areas. These will be considered further subject to the designs being technically acceptable to the Indian owners/shipyards.

Visva Bharati Project to Cast Sculptures in Bronze

2574. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Visva Bharati Project to cast all the sculptures to famous sculptor-artist Ram Kinkar Baij in Bronze has suffered a set back in the initial stages due to lack of funds ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the reasons for inadequate funds for this purpose ; and

(d) the steps so far taken by Government to release funds as early as possible ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d) : The Visva-Bharati has not proposed any project to get all the sculptures of

Ram Kinkar Baij cast in bronze. However, the National Gallery of Modern Art has purchased a large collection of his works with a view to getting them cast in bronze and preserving them. The bronze-casting of one masterpiece 'Santhal Family' is nearing completion. For completion of this work, some additional funds were sought which have since been sanctioned by the Government.

World Bank Aid for Irrigation Projects

2575. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the aid so far provided by the World Bank for irrigation projects in the country ;

(b) the details of the irrigation projects for which aid has been provided ;

(c) the progress achieved so far of each irrigation project to which aid has been provided ; and

(d) the time by which the pending incomplete irrigation projects are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d) : Statements I and II given below:

Statement I

COMPLETED PROJECTS

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Date of signing	in US \$ million)	
			Amount of external assistance	Financial progress reg. disbursement through utilisation of assistance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Pochamped Irrigation (268-IN)	23.8.71	39,000	39,000
2.	Godavari Barrage (532-IN)	7.3.75	45,000	45,000

1	2	3	4	5
3.	AP Irrigation and CAD Project (Loan 1251-IN)	10.6.76	145,000	131.707
4.	Sone Irrigation Pjt. (21-IN)	29.6.62	15,000	15,000
5.	Shetrunji Irrigation Pjt. (21-IN)	22.11.61	4,500	3.34
6.	Kadana Irrigation Pjt. (176-IN)	9.2.70	35,000	35,000
7.	Gujarat Irrigation Pjt. (808-IN)	17.7.78	85,000	85,000
8.	Haryana Irrigation Pjt. (Credit 843-IN)	16.8.78	111,000	111,000
9.	Purna Irrigation Pjt. (23-IN)	18.7.82	13,000	13,000
10.	Maharashtra Irrigation Pjt. (Credit 736-IN)	11.10.77	70,000	70,000
11.	Salandi Irrigation Pjt. (14-IN)	22.11.61	8,000	8,000
12.	Orissa Irrigation Pjt. (740-IN)	11.10.77	58,000	58,000
13.	Periyar Vaigai Irrigation (Projects (Cr. 720-IN)	30.6.77	23,000	23,000
14.	U.P. Tubewells Project (Credit 8-IN)	6.9.61	6,000	6,000
15.	U.p. Public Tubewells Pjt. (Cr. 1004-IN)	12.5.80	18,000	18,000
16.	Chambal (Rajasthan CAD) Project (Ln. 1011-IN)	19.6.74	52,000	52,000
17.	Rajasthan Canal and CAD Project (Cr. 502-IN)	31.7.74	83,000	83,000
18.	Chambal (MP) Irr. Project (Cr. 562-IN)	20.6.75	24,000	24,000

Statement II

ON GOING PROJECT

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Date of signing	Amount of external assistance	financial progress reg. disbursement through utilisation of assistance	(in US \$ million)	
					Scheduled date of completion of the project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Second Gujarat Irr. Pjt. (1110-IN)	12.5.80	175.000	95.084	April, 1986	
2.	Gujarat Medium Irr. Pjt. (Cr. 1496-IN)	29.6.84	172.000	19.238	Dec., 1989	
3.	Haryana Irr. Pjt. II (Credit 1319-IN)	23.2.83	150.000	40.454	March, 1988	
4.	Karnataka Irr. Pjt. (Credit 788-IN)	12.5.78	117.640	92.015	March, 1986	
5.	Karnataka Tank Irr. Project (Cr. 1116-IN)	26.3.81	54.000	11.219	March, 1986	
6.	Second Maharashtra Irrig. Project (Cr. 954-IN)	14.4.80	210.000	189.944	Dec., 1985	
7.	Maharashtra Water Utilisation Project (Cr. 1383-IN. Ln. 2308-IN)	30.6.83	54.700	9.956	Aug., 1989	
8.	Punjab Irr. Project (Cr. 889-IN)	30.3.79	129.000	106.428	June, 1986	
9.	Mahanadi Barrage Pjt. (1078-IN)	5.12.80	83.000	28.837	March, 1987	
10.	Orissa Irr. II Pjt. (1379-IN)	16.9.83	105.000	24.252	Dec., 1985	

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Periyar Vaigai Irr. II Pjt. (C. 1468-IN/SF 16-IN)	12.10.84	35,000	2.102	April, 1989
12.	U.P. Public Tubewells Phase-II Project (Cr. 1332-IN)	31.3.83	101,000	4.430	March, 1988
13.	Upper Ganga Modernisation Irr. Project (Cr. 1483-IN)	29.6.84	125,000	Nil	Sept. 1987
14.	M.P. Medium Irr. Pjt. (Cr. 1108-IN)	26.3.81	140,000	39.904	March, 1987
15.	M.P. Major Irr. Pjt. (Cr. 1177-IN)	24.2.82	220,000	54.480	June, 1987
16.	Chambal (M.P.) Phase-II Project (Cr. 1288-IN)	7.9.82	31,000	10.472	March, 1987
17.	Kallada Irr. and Treecrop Dev. Project. (a) Credit (1269-IN) (b) Loan (2186-IN)	6.7.82 6.7.82	60,000 20.3	29.095	March, 1987
18.	Submeraka (Bihar and Orissa) Irr. Project (Cr. 1289-IN)	9.11.82	127,000	16.501	March, 1987
19.	Narmada River Dev. (Gujarat) S.S. Dam and Power Project (Cr.—1552-IN/Loan 2497-IN)	10.5.85 10.5.85	100,000 200,000	Nil Agreement recently signed.	1994
20.	Narmada River Dev. (Gujarat) Water delivery and drainage Project (Credit 1553-IN)	10.5.85	150,000	Nil	1994

[Translation]

**Conversion of Bikaner Suratgarh
Line into Broad Gauge**

**2576. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH
CHAUDHARY:** Will the Minister of
RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether metre gauge line between Bikaner and Suratgarh is being replaced by broad gauge line ;

(b) whether due to construction of broad gauge line the level of the line has gone up considerably and all traffic has come to a stand-still due to closure of temporary crossings ;

(c) if so, whether the Railway Department propose to make these railway crossings accessible and convenient for the movement of traffic ; and

(d) whether Railway Department are also considering to construct overbridge one of the railway crossings in Bikaner ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BANSI LAL):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Gauge Conversion of the Suratgarh-Bikaner M.G. line into B.G. is an approved project and is in progress.

(b) and (c) : While raising of banks is being done at some locations in connection with the Conversion project no traffic has been allowed to come to stand still. There are no temporary level crossings and their closure does not arise.

(d) The question of construction of Road Over Bridge will be examined on receipt of proposals from the State Government which will be independent of the Suratgarh-Bikaner Conversion Project.

[English]

**Proposal to Set up National
Institute of Homoeopathy in
Orissa**

**2577. SHRI RADHAKANTA
DIGAL :** Will the Minister of

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some National Institutes of Homoeopathy in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of the places where such Institutes are proposed to be set up ;

(c) whether Government propose to set up any such Institute in Orissa ; and

(d) if so, the names of the places identified in Orissa for the location of such National Institute of Homoeopathy?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :**

(a) and (b) : A National Institute of Homoeopathy is already functioning in Calcutta.

(c) No Sir,

(d) Does not arise.

**Overbridge at Nidadvalu Railway
Level Crossing**

2578. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the railway level crossing at Nidadvalu remains closed for long periods causing a lot of inconvenience to the people ;

(b) whether he is also aware that this level crossing is near the place where ONGC is carrying on drilling operations and consequently there is detention to traffic ; and

(c) if so, whether in the interest of smooth flow of traffic and preventing accidents, he is considering to provide an over-bridge at the spot?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAY (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) : It is a B Class manned level crossing with normal position open to road traffic. It is a fact that it is a busy level crossing.

(c) Replacement of level crossings by road over bridges is taken up on cost sharing basis with the State Government. Due to financial constraints only a limited number of works are sanctioned every year and it has not been possible to plan this work so far.

Visva Bharati Project to Cast the Sculpture

2579. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Visva-Bharati authorities approached Government for additional fund for the work to cast the most acclaimed piece of Ram Kinkar Baij "The Santhal Family" ;

(b) whether Union Government have released necessary funds for this purpose ;

(c) if so, when and the details thereof ; and

(d) if not the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The National Gallery of Modern Art has entered into an agreement to get a bronze cast of the sculpture 'Santhal Family' with two sculptors, at a cost of Rs. 4,80,800/-. The Visva-Bharati has sought an additional grant for a second cast of the sculpture.

(b) to (d) : The bronze casting was to be done by June, 1984. However, the work has not been completed so far. For completion of the work, an additional grant of Rs. 50,000/- has

been sanctioned subject to the work being completed satisfactorily by November, 1985. The Visva-Bharati's request for grants for a second cast of the sculpture has not however been accepted so far.

Allocation For Development of Port Facilities

2580. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated for development of Port facilities during the year 1985 ; and

(b) the port-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) : Allocation for development of port facilities at the major ports is done financial year-wise and not calendar year-wise. The allocation port-wise, in the annual plan for 1985-86 is as follows :

	(Rs.in crores)
1. Calcutta/Haldia	18.95
2. Bombay	39.60
3. Madras	29.25
4. Cochin	13.50
5. Visakhapatnam	19.20
6. Kandla	12.80
7. Mormugao	4.75
8. Paradip	23.85
9. Tuticorin	6.00
10. New Mangalore	8.00
11. Nhava Sheva	40.00
Total All Ports:-	215.90

[Translation]**Unmanned Railway Crossings in Maharashtra**

2581. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that accidents take place frequently on unmanned railway crossings ;

(b) the number of unmanned railway crossings in Maharashtra ;

(c) whether Government propose to construct speed breakers on both sides of such unmanned crossings so that all vehicles move there slowly ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : No, Sir. There are 22,186 unmanned level crossings on the Indian Railway and during the year 1984-85, 43 accidents occurred at such level crossings.

(b) There are about 276 unmanned level crossings in Maharashtra.

(c) Instructions exist from the Ministry of Shipping and Transport to the State Governments to provide speed breakers on approaches to unmanned level crossings.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]**Study of Ground Water Resources in Tribal Belt**

2582. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Ground Water Board has taken

up a project to study the availability of ground water in the tribal belt; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND) : (a) and (b): The Central Ground Water Board, with the assistance of UNDP, has taken up a project for assessment of ground water potential and preparation of plans for further development in an area of 29,700 sq. km. in Kasai and Subernerekha river basins in the States of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa. The studies in the project would cover 24,550 sq. km. area categorised as tribal in these States. Detailed surveys and exploration for ground water with the help of drilling, geophysical surveys as well as other advanced techniques are being carried out under this project. Over 100 experimental tubewells would be drilled and the successful tubewells would be handed over to the State Governments for utilisation and recommendations on locations of prospective areas for ground water development and dugwell and tubewell sites will be made to the State Governments.

Bridge Over Chambal River Near Kota on Jaipur-Jabalpur National Highway.

2583. SHRI JUJHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the bridge over river Chambal on the Jaipur-Jabalpur National Highway near Kota is under construction for many years ;

(b) if so, whether the progress of construction of this bridge is very slow and when it is expected to be ready to take the traffic ; and

(c) whether the diversion of the heavy traffic on the Kota-Dam Irrigation road during rainy season and

otherwise is technically sound and proper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the Government of Rajasthan the construction of the bridge has been delayed due to problems experienced in sinking of the well foundations and it is likely to be completed by June, 1987.

(c) After technical examination the Irrigation Department of Rajasthan has permitted diversion of traffic over the road Kota-Dam.

[*Translation*]

Closure of NG and MG Rail Lines in Saurashtra

2584. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of narrow gauge and metre-gauge lines that have been closed down in Saurashtra area of Western Railway;

(b) the reasons for closure of these rail lines and number of passengers affected thereby ;

(c) whether representation have been received by the railway authorities for re-opening the rail lines ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Train services for passenger traffic in Saurashtra area of Western Railway have been suspended on 5 branch line sections, one on the Narrow Gauge and four on the Metre Gauge of Western Railway.

(b) On account of the conversion of Viramgam. Okha-Porbander Metre

Gauge line into Broad Gauge, three sections became isolated and in the case of remaining two sections, the train services were withdrawn due to meagre traffic. All these five sections are very well served by road transport and frequent bus services are being operated by Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation. Thus, passengers are not affected due to withdrawal of train services on these sections.

(c) and (d): No such representations have been received.

[*English*]

Increase in Line Capacity between Ahmedabad and Bombay

2585. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan for increase in the line capacity between Ahmedabad and Bombay on the Western Railway with a view to provide additional train facilities during Seventh Plan period ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Meetings of UN Member States in Nairobi to Review the Progress made During UN Decade for Women

2586. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the UN Member States had a meeting in Nairobi, Kenya during the third week of July this year to review the progress made during the UN Decade for women ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what are the main characteristics of the work done in India to fulfil the objectives of the decade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : Two Statements I and II are given below :

Statement I

The Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the UN Decade for Women was held in Nairobi from 15 to 27 July, 1985. The 11-Member Indian delegation led by Smt Maragatham Chandrasekhar, Minister for Social and Women's Welfare, participated in the Conference. The Conference was attended by over 150 countries as well as over 50 representatives of UN Organisations, Regional Commissions, Inter-Governmental Organisations and Specialised Agencies.

2. Minister of Social and Women's Welfare spoke on 17 July, 1985 in the plenary of the Conference. In her speech she outlined the conclusions of the meeting of the Non-Aligned countries on the role of women in development, held in New Delhi in April, 1985. She indicated the progress made by women in India, supported by government measures relating to law, development plans, and supportive services. She also indicated the Government stand on international issues.

3. The Indian delegation worked for consensus on major issues and its efforts were fruitful.

4. The adoption of the document on forward looking strategies upto the year 2000, was the main outcome of the Conference. This document lays down strategies for the advancement of women in broad sectional areas such as legal and constitutional status, their participation in politics and decision making, employment, health, education

etc. by locating the obstacles to achievements and outlining strategies to deal with the obstacles in each of these sectors.

Statement II

The main characteristics of the work done during the Decade for achieving the objectives of the UN Decade for Women are as follows :—

I. Legislative Measures :

The existing legislations were reviewed and amended where necessary and new ones enacted to ensure equality and social justice of women. Some of these are :

- (i) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 to provide for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women.
- (ii) The Factory Act was amended in 1976 to provide for creches for the children of working women.
- (iii) The Marriage Law was amended in 1976 to give women right to repudiate, on attaining maturity, her marriage as a child, whether the marriage has been consummated or not. Cruelty and desertion were added as grounds for divorce.
- (iv) The maternity Benefit Act was amended in 1976 to cover all those women, who were not entitled to benefit under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.
- (v) The Indian Penal Code, the Indian Evidence Act and the Criminal Procedure Code were amended in 1983 to make the offence of rape and such crimes against women much more stringent and effective and to make cruelty against women by the husband and other relations punishable.

(vi) The Dowry Prohibition Act was amended in 1984 to make the offence cognizable, to enhance the punishment, both fine imprisonment, and to widen the scope of the Act to make it more effective.

(vii) The Family Court Act was passed in 1984 for the establishment of Family Courts with a view to promote conciliation in and secure speedy settlement of disputes relating to marriage and family affairs.

II. *Education :*

In the field of education women have made progress. During the decade 1971 to 1981 the female literacy rate improved from 18.7% to 24.82%. The percentage of enrolment of girls at the elementary stage had increased from 42.6% in 1950-51 to 64.8% in 1982-83. The number of women teachers had increased from 82,201 in 1950-51 to 250,206 in 1979-80. For adult women, schemes of National Adult Education Programme, Functional Literacy for Adult Women, non-formal education and condensed courses are being carried out to improve their educational status. The Ministry of Educational has constituted a special working group to oversee the implementation of plans for education of women. Measures such as adoption of multi-entry in education, non-formal part-time education facilities and correspondence courses to benefit women in some urban and rural areas, award of scholarships, grant of book loans and hostel facilities, are being implemented

III. *Health :*

The life expectancy of women has gone up from 31.7 years in 1951 to 54.6 years in 1981. The trend of lower sex ratio for women has been reversed after 1971. In 1971 it had come down to 930 : 1000. It increased to 935 : 1000 men in 1981. A

number of special programmes are being implemented to provide nutrition to them. The infrastructure of child and maternal health services has been expanded both in the urban and in the rural areas by setting up of Primary Health Centres, rural family welfare centres and sub-centres. In addition the Department of Family Welfare has sponsored a number of schemes for the immunisation of expectant mothers against tetanus and for prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among others.

IV. *Employment :*

In the field of employment, the work participation rate has risen from 11.87% in 1971 to 14.3% in 1981. Financial assistance is being provided for training and employment through various schemes of the Central Social Welfare Board and divisions of other related Ministries. The number of working women has increased in not only traditional sectors like teaching, medicine, paramedical services but also in the non-traditional sectors like electronics, assembly work and computer programming. Loans from Nationalised Banks assist women entrepreneurs to set up their own ventures both in the traditional and non-traditional sectors in the urban and rural areas. Women have also reached managerial level in many organisations and they have also entered into various new professions. For instance an increasing number of women are being employed at the managerial level in professions like law, medicine, architecture etc. More and more women are being selected for the All India Services and the Class I Services. Women have also joined the Indian Police Service.

A number of employment-generating schemes have been started by different Ministries as well as in the States. Under the scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment 1/3rd of the beneficiaries are women. Under the Socio-Economic programmes being run by the Central Social Welfare Board employment is being created for women. Some States have started

Women Development Corporations under which women entrepreneurs are given technical and financial assistance as well as marketing facilities. The Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare started a new scheme in 1982-83 to create sustained employment for women in non-traditional areas. To meet the requirement of other facilities like hostels for the working women and creches for the children of working women, this Ministry is running major schemes for giving financial assistance to voluntary organisations.

The Department of Science and Technology have developed schemes and technologies to provide employment opportunities, reduce drudgery, improve the health and environmental conditions of women and to ensure a greater involvement of women in science and technology.

[*Translation*]

Incentives/Facilities for those who are Adopting Family Planning Voluntarily

2587. **SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA** : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many persons in Delhi have adopted family planning voluntarily ; and

(b) the details of the incentives being provided to persons who are voluntarily adopting family planning and the details of the other facilities proposed to be given to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) Family Welfare Programme is promoted on a purely voluntary basis. In 1984-85, 1,98,6000 acceptors of different methods of Family planning enrolled in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) Central Government employees undergoing sterilisation are entitled,

subject to conditions laid down in the relevant Government orders, to special casual leave, special increment and $\frac{1}{2}\%$ rebate on interest on house building advance. Employees of the Delhi Administration also get these benefits. Several State Governments have schemes for giving individual and community incentives. These include issuance of 'Green Cards' to acceptors of sterilisation which enable them to preferential treatment in areas where such preferential treatment is feasible, issuance of 'Lottery tickets' and awards for community assets. The 'Green Cards' scheme is being implemented in the Union Territory of Delhi.

[*English*]

Blind Persons in the Country and Percentage of Blindness in Rural Areas

2588. **PROF. P. J. KURIEN** : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of blind persons in the country ;

(b) how many persons go blind every year in the country ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the percentage of the blindness is more in rural areas ;

(d) what are the various factors responsible for this blindness ; and

(e) steps taken by Government to check the spreading of blindness ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) As per I.C.M.R. Survey carried out in 1971-73, the estimated number of blind population in the country is 9 million.

(b) No specific survey to determine the number of persons going blind every year has been carried out.

(c) It is correct that blindness in rural areas is slightly on the higher side as compared to the urban population. According to ICMR 1971-73 Survey, estimated percentage is 1.4% in the rural areas and 1.1% in the urban population.

(d) Main factors responsible for blindness as per I.C.M.R. Survey carried out in 1971-73 are as under :

Cataract :	55%
Trachoma & Associated infections	20%
Small pox	3%
Nutritional deficiency	2%
Injuries	1.20%
Glaucoma	0.50%
Others	18.30%

(e) Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness eye care services are extended to far-flung areas through mobile camps and permanent eye care facilities have been provided at the community, PHCs, District and State levels. The Programme is being implemented throughout the country and the achievements regarding developments of infrastructure facilities are as under :—

(i) Central Mobile Units	: 80
(ii) Primary Health Centre	: 2000
(iii) District Hospitals	: 404
(iv) Medical Colleges	: 59
(v) Distt. Mobile Units	: 30
(vi) Ophth. Assistant training Schools	: 37
(vii) Regional Institutes	: 9
(viii) State Ophthalmic Cells	: 18

Vitamin A is being supplied under the Maternal and Child Health care programmes.

Deaths due to Measles in Rajasthan and other states and Development of Measles Vaccines

2589. **SHRI CHINTA MOHAN :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to states :

(a) whether it is a fact that ~~an~~ appeared in Indian Express dated 12 July, 1985 measles has killed 61 children in Rajasthan recently and if so, details thereof ;

(b) whether similar cases have occurred in other parts of the country and remedial steps taken/proposed ;

(c) what are the long term and short-term plans of Indian Council of Medical Research/Medical authorities to combat the disease ; and

(d) whether measles vaccines have been developed and used in Western countries under immunisation programmes and if so, reason for non-introduction of the same in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) : According to available information, the number of deaths on account of measles in the country during 1984 reported by different States and Union Territories was 472. The reported number of deaths in Rajasthan during 1984 was 33 and 24 up to March during 1985.

(c) and (d) : Measles vaccine has been in use in other countries. It has been introduced in the Expanded Programme of Immunization in India during this year. During the 7th Plan its coverage will be expanded.

Widening and Maintenance of Trivandrum Kanyakumari National Highway and Replacement of Bridges

2590. **SHRI N. DENNIS :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take early steps for the immediate maintenance of the Trivandrum-Kanyakumari National Highway which is in a very bad condition ;

(b) whether the old and unsafe bridges at Suchindram, Kuzhithurai and Nayyattinkarai are proposed to be replaced, renewed and widened ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for the widening of this National Highway in view of the increasing heavy traffic there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :

(a) The maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process. Depending upon the availability of funds, the 90 km. Trivandrum-Kanyakumari section of National Highway No. 47 is being maintained in traffic worthy condition by both Tamil Nadu and Kerala Governments in their respective States.

(b) Survey and investigations for replacement of Suchindram and Kuzhithurai bridges have been provided for in the annual programme for 1985-86. However Nayyattinkarai bridge is likely to be bye-passed and as such it is being maintained for the present.

(c) There is no proposal for widening the existing carriageway at present.

Mankhurd-Belapur Rail Line

2591. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Metropolitan Transport Project Railways started in 1969 is likely to be dismantled and the services of the officers and staff employed discontinued ;

(b) if so, will this decision of the Railways not seriously impede the plan

for decongestion of the Metropolitan city of Bombay which is sought to be connected to New Bombay across the Thane Creek through the construction of the Mankhurd-Belapur Railway line ; and

(c) if so, whether Government would assure not to dismantle the Bombay Metropolitan Transport Project and not to discontinue the services of M.T.P. staff in the interest of bringing about decongestion of the Metropolitan city of Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Extension of Railway line from Mankhurd to Belapur has been approved and the work is in progress.

(c) Does not arise.

Officers and staff strength commensurate with the workload is being continued.

Rural Electrification in Sikkim

2592. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) how many villages have been electrified in Sikkim under the Rural Electrification Scheme ;

(b) what is the total financial assistance being given by the Centre in the current financial year for the implementation of the scheme in the State ; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the financial assistance to be given to Sikkim Government so as to achieve the target to electrify all villages by 1990 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) 194

revenue blocks/villages have been electrified in Sikkim as on 30.6.1985.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 1.65 crores has been earmarked for Sikkim's Rural Electrification Programme under R.E.C' financing during the current financial year.

(c) A provision of Rs. 10.79 crores has been tentatively indicated for the Rural Electrification Programme in Sikkim during the Seventh Plan.

**New Ships Commissioned at
Visakhapatnam Shipyard
During 1984-85**

2593. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new ships commissioned at the Visakhapatnam Shipyard Ltd. during the year 1984-85 ;

(b) the total number of employees in the Visakhapatnam Shipyard Ltd. engaged in building and manufacturing new ships ; and

(c) the estimated value of the ships commissioned during the year 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :
(a) During the year 1984-85, while two ships built at Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam were delivered and commissioned, the Shipyard was engaged in the following 14 events :

(i) Keel Laying	7
(ii) Launching	5
(iii) Delivery	2
	<hr/>
	14
	<hr/>

(b) The total number of employees employed for building ships is 7,651.

(c) The price, including Government subsidy, of these two vessels received by the Shipyard is Rs. 36,22,51,321.00.

[Translation]

Sutled Yamuna Line Canal

2594. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) when was the agreement for construction of Sutlej-Yamuna link canal signed between the Government of Punjab and Haryana and what were the terms of this agreement ;

(b) whether the Punjab Government have paid the amount of their share for this construction work and if not, the reason therefore ; and

(c) how much amount is outstanding and by which time the amount is likely to be paid and the construction work of this canal will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARA-
NAND) : (a) The Agreement regarding the allocation of waters of the Ravi and Beas signed by Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on 31-12-1981 also covered the implementation of the Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal Project. It stipulated the completion of the Project in a period of two years from the date of signing of the Agreement. It also provided for the cost of the Project to be borne by Haryana. However, this was subsequently changed to a pattern of sharing of costs between Haryana and Punjab in the proportion of 5 : 1.

(b) and (c) : Out of the Expenditure of Rs. 53 crores stated to have been incurred so far on the Project, the Punjab Government has paid Rs. 1 crore and about Rs. 8 crores are outstanding. The non-payment of its full share by the Punjab Government is said to be due to financial constraints. The construction work of this Canal is to be completed by 15th August, 1986.

**Provision of the lighting arrangements
in Chetak Express**

2595. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no proper lighting arrangements in the Chetak Express going from Delhi to Udaipur ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the lighting arrangements in the train

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Construction of Ships at Cochin
Shipyard**

2596. PROF K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of his Ministry that Cochin Shipyard has not received any fresh order for the construction of ships, which will ultimately result in the closure of the Shipyards ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to safeguard the interests of the Shipyards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Shipping Corporation of India had placed a letter of intent on Cochin Shipyards in February 1982 for building three 67,000 DWT bulk carriers. Because of world wide recession and the limited use of 67,000 DWT bulk carriers SCI later cancelled this letter of intent. M/s. Chowgule Steamships Ltd. also cancelled the order for their ship 006.

These have affected the production programme of CSL. However, the SCI have now placed a letter of intent for three oil tankers of 86,000 DWT on the shipyard. The proposals for design collaboration and investment decision in this regard are being processed by the Government.

**Production, Distribution and sales of
'Nirodh' During 1984-85**

2597. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the production, distribution and sales of 'Nirodh' in the country in 1984-85 ;

(b) what was the stock of NIRODH with the Government at the end of 1984-85 ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the 'Nirodh' distribution under various schemes effectively reach eligible couples ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The production, Distribution and Sales of Nirodh during 1984-85 was as under :— (in million Pcs.)

(i) Production	— 599
(ii) Distribution under Free and Depot Holder Schemes	— 346
(iii) Sale	— 278

(b) 150 million Pcs.

(c) Nirodh under the Family Welfare Programme are distributed through the following channels :—

(i) *Free Schemes* : Under this Scheme, Nirodh are distributed through paramedical staff

appointed under the Family Welfare Programme at Various levels. These are provided to the eligible couples at P.H.Cs. and Sub-Centres and at the doorsteps of users during the field visit.

(ii) *Depot Holder* : Under this scheme, Nirodh are distributed in villages through the village Health Guides.

(iii) *Social Marketing* : Under this scheme, the Nirodh are sold at a highly subsidized price through outlets of the 12 Companies involved in social marketing.

Bridge at Keesara on National Railway Highway No. 9 in Andhra Pradesh

2598. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is also a fact that part of the bridge at Keesara on National Highway No. 9 in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh was damaged in the recent past ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as a result thereof the heavy vehicular traffic was diverted on alternative route compelling additional journey of 60 miles ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to construct a 2-lane bridge to serve the traffic needs on the National Highway No. 9 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The heavy vehicular traffic was diverted on an alternative route necessitating journey of about additional 30 Kms.

(c) The proposal to construct a new bridge is under consideration of the Government.

Allotment of Stalls to Freedom Fighters

2599. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for allotment of stalls on railway platforms ;

(b) whether the established norms are duly and strictly observed ;

(c) whether there is any provision to allot some such stalls to freedom fighters and in deserving cases of social workers ; and

(d) if not, who are given priority in such allotments ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (d) : Catering/vending contracts upto $\frac{1}{2}$ unit are exclusively reserved for Scheduled caste/scheduled tribe candidates. Larger contracts are awarded in the following order of preference :—

(i) Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes ;

(ii) Cooperative Societies of actual workers/vendors ;

(iii) Mahila Samities ;

(iv) Disabled ex-servicemen ;

(v) Individual unemployed graduates within the age group of 18 to 30 years ;

(vi) Freedom Fighters ; and

(vii) Others.

No catering/vending contracts, excepting fruit and fruit juice stalls, are allotted at stations where there is comprehensive departmental catering.

All fresh allotment of Bookstalls on new stations/platforms, except those platforms constructed due to gauge conversion, are exclusively reserved for individual unemployed graduates within the age group of 18 to 30 years, their partnerships, cooperatives, associations and the cooperatives of actual workers/vendors of Railway Bookstalls.

[Translation]

Withdrawal of Concession on Circular Tour Tickets

2600. SHRI BAPULAL MALVIYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether provision of lakhs of rupees has been made in the railway budget for publicity with a view to encourage foreign tourists to travel by trains ;

(b) whether 15 per cent concession available to Indian tourists on circular tour ticket has since been withdrawn ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for depriving Indian tourists of this concession ?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided in 1985-86 Railway Budget for this purpose.

(b) and (c) : The element of 15 per cent concession has been withdrawn with effect from 15.8.1981 based on the recommendations of the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee. The Committee felt that this facility was being used mainly for travel for business purposes or otherwise at employers' cost and that there was no social ground for subsidising such travel.

[English]

Koyna Dam in Maharashtra

2601. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI : Will the Minister of

IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of water is left unutilised by Koyna dam in Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, what is the actual quantity ;

(c) whether there are requests from Karnataka for the release of this excess water to Krishna river basin ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d) : The information is being collected from the concerned State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Repairs and Widening of National Highways

2602. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that National Highways in Gujarat, West Bengal, Punjab, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana etc. need extensive repairs and widening ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to keep all the Highways in perfect condition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) : The development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process and improvement works are sanctioned keeping in view the existing condition of the National Highway, traffic intensity, availability of resources and inter-se priority on an All-India basis. The National Highways in these States are generally in a

traffic-worthy condition. However, in addition to the works being taken up under Plan from year to year, the Government of India has also agreed to develop six National Highway Projects in the States of Gujarat, West Bengal, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana, against a World Bank Loan of U.S. Dollars 200 Million.

Manipur Irrigation Projects Held up due to Non-Release of Funds

2603. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of on-going irrigation and power projects in Manipur whose progress has been held up due to snags in the release of funds from the Centre ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Thoubal project has not been able to make headway on account of certain misunderstanding between the Centre and the State ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the proposed remedial measures to quicken the completion of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Irrigation and power projects are required to be funded by the States from their Plan resources. Central assistance is provided for the State Plan as a whole and is not tied to any particular sector of activity or project.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Clearance of Dues by Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh Towards Narmada Project

2604. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh Governments have not contributed the share due to them for the execution of Narmada Irrigation Project to Gujarat Government ;

(b) what is loan amount finally fixed by international agencies for Narmada Project and out of that how much has been disbursed ;

(c) whether it has been visualised in Khosla Award that lot of water will be thrown in the sea even after completion of the project on Khosla Award lines ;

(d) whether this spare water could be used for irrigation in Saurashtra region by lift irrigation from Narmada Project Canals ; and

(e) if so, what measures are being proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The Government of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have already paid most of their share of expenditure incurred on the construction of Sardar Sarovar Project on Narmada River in Gujarat upto end of March, 1985.

(b) The World Bank is to provide an assistance of US \$ 450 millions to the Project. No disbursement has yet taken place.

(c) Khosla Committee had submitted in 1965 a report on the use of waters of the Narmada River. Subsequently, the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal gave its award in December, 1979 and as per this Award, all the waters of Narmada Basin have been fully allocated among the beneficiary states.

(d) and (e) : No proposal for any lift irrigation scheme from Narmada Projects canal has been yet received from the Government of Gujarat.

Vacancies in Kharagpur Railway Workshop

2605. SHRI NARAYAN CHOU-BEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the sanctioned strength of staff at the S. E. Railway Workshop at Kharagpur ;

(b) what is the actual number of staff at Kharagpur workshop as on 30 June, 1985 ;

(c) whether it is a fact that vacancies at Kharagpur Workshop have not been filled up for a long time ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Railway authorities of the S E. Railway are finding it difficult to have targetted production due to manpower shortage ; and

(e) if so, when the recruitment in Kharagpur Workshop will start ?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) 14,405 (Group C & D).

(b) 13,165 (Group C & D).

(c) There are some vacancies which could not be filled up due to reasons like ban on filling in vacancies, non-availability of suitable candidates of reserved communities etc.

(d) These vacancies have effect on increasing POH of Electric and Diesel Locos etc.

(e) Efforts are being made to fill up the existing vacancies keeping in view the extant instructions on the subject.

Central Assistance for Improvement and Expansion of State Road Transport Corporation during Seventh Plan

2606. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether in view of the mounting losses sustained by the State Road Transport Corporations over the past many years, his Ministry has suggested a series of measures to the State Governments for toning up the working of the State Road Transport Corporations ;

(b) whether some of the States have asked for Central assistance in the Seventh Plan to improve and expand their road transportation ; and

(c) if so, the names of the States and the amount asked for and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :

(a) The State Governments, under whose direct administrative control the State Road Transport Corporation function, are advised from time to time to take steps for improving physical and financial performance of Corporations. Measures suggested are replacement of overaged buses, proper maintenance and utilisation of fleet, rational inventory management, economy in fuel consumption by rationalising routes and using fuel efficiency devices, revision of fare structure to accomodate cost escalation etc.

(b) and (c) : No specific proposals were received from the States for Central assistance for improvement or expansion of road transport during the 7th Plan. The Central Government, however, has been providing capital contribution in the form of interest bearing non-refundable loan to the extent of 50% of State Government's Capital Contribution, to the respective State Road Transport Corporations set up under the RTC Act, 1950 on an agreed level of Capital Contribution to be made.

Centres for Early Diagnosis of Cancer and Setting up of Mammography Centres

2607. SHRI AMAR SINGH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over 80 per cent of the cancer cases in India are reported to hospitals only when the disease is at its stage III or IV stage and at these stage the disease is considerably advance and the possibility of cure is poor ; and

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that if the disease is diagnosed earlier about 30 to 40 per cent cases can be prevented from this disease and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Early detection of various kinds of cancer at pre-cancerous stages would result in saving life, providing better quality of life and to some extent increasing the life span. This involves health education and conducting simple and cheap tests. The tests are physical and internal examination, radiological examination, biopsy, PAP smear test, Laboratory investigations etc.

[*Translation*]

Flood Control of Brahmaputra and Ganga

2609. **SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the amounts sanctioned to Brahmaputra Board and Ganga Board to control floods in Brahmaputra and Ganga respectively ;

(b) the action being taken by these Boards to control floods ;

(c) whether keeping in view the fact that a large population is affected and there is immense loss of property by the floods Government propose to formulate any effective scheme to

control floods in the aforesaid rivers ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARA-NAND) : (a) No amount has been sanctioned for the Brahmaputra Board or the Ganga Flood Control Board for expenditure on flood control works, as such. Flood control works are being carried out by the concerned States.

(b) to (d) : The Brahmaputra Board is carrying out surveys and investigations for preparation of a Master Plan for flood control, bank erosion and improvement of drainage in Brahmaputra and Barak basins. Feasibility reports in respect of the Dehang and Subansiri dam project have already been prepared by the Board. The Board has also taken up investigations for other multi purpose projects on Lohit, Nodihing and Dibang which are tributaries of the Brahmaputra.

The Ganga Flood Control Board has currently under its consideration the Comprehensive Master Plan for the Ganga basin prepared by the Ganga Flood Control Commission, which works under the directions of the Ganga Flood Control Board. In the meantime, the States from the Ganga basin are implementing various flood control schemes which are generally within the broad framework of the Comprehensive Plan.

Manufacture of Diesel Engines in Diesel Locomotive Workshop, Varanasi

2610. **SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual diesel engine manufacturing capacity of the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi ;

(b) the number of engines for which orders were placed with this

Diesel Locomotive Works during the past three years, year-wise ;

(c) the number of engines manufactured by this factory during the last three years ; and

(d) if the capacity of this factory is not being utilised fully, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) It is presumed that the reference to "diesel engine" refers to "diesel locomotives". The annual diesel locomotive manufacturing capacity of the Diesel Locomotive Works (D.L.W.) Varanasi is 140 Locomotives per year.

(b) The orders placed on D.L.W. for the manufacture of diesel locomotives during past three years were as under :

Year	Orders placed	
1984-85	—	114 Locos
1983-84	—	127 Locos
1982-83	—	137 Locos

(c) The production of diesel locomotives at D.L.W. during past three years was as under :

Year	Production	
1984-85	—	114 Locos
1983-84	—	127 Locos
1982-83	—	129 Locos

(d) The marginal gap between the installed capacity and the actual production is on account of constraint of funds from the Planning Commission,

[English]

Introduction of New Trains between Ranchi and Howrah

2611. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH ;
SHRI SYED MASUDAL
HOSSAIN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that at present only one train is running between Ranchi and Howrah ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the train is always overcrowded because it caters the passengers not only of Ranchi but also of the Lohardaga and Gumla district ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to introduce new trains between Ranchi and Howrah or to augment the number of bogies of the said train ;

(d) if so, when and the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c), (d) and (e) : Introduction of new trains between Ranchi and Howrah is not feasible at present due to shortage of coaches and locomotives. Even augmentation of the load of the existing train is not feasible at present as it would require induction of an additional diesel locomotive which is not available with the Railways.

Introduction of A New Bombay-Kanya-Kumari Superfast Train

2613. SHRI T. BASHEER
SHRI K. MOHANDAS :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Jayanti Janata Express running between Bombay and Trivandrum is not adequate to meet the passenger traffic between Bombay and Trivandrum;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum to start a new Bombay-Kanniyakumari superfast train; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Due to scarcity of coaches, diesel engines and constraints of track capacity on the sections enroute, it will not be possible to introduce a new train between Bombay and Kanyakumari.

[*Translation*]

Running of Jodhpur-Lucknow Marudhar Express Via Pali-Marwar-Beawar-Ajmer, Phulera

2614. SHRI VISHNU MODI: will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Government for running Jodhpur-Lucknow Marudhar Express train via Pali-Marwar-Beawar-Ajmer-Phulera instead of via Merta City Phulera;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by the Government thereon;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a)

to (d): Demands have been received and examined, but not found feasible on account of longer route, line capacity constraints on Marwar Junction—Beawar-Ajmer section and well patronisation on the present route.

[*English*]

Supply of D.V.C. Power to West Bengal

2615. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.V.C. West Bengal Pact on power supply has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) if not, the stage at which the matter stands at present and when this pact is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU): (a) to (c): In a meeting with the Power Minister, West Bengal held on 13th July, 1985, it has been decided that there should be a long-term Agreement for about 10 years or so for supply of power by DVC to WBSEB and CESC. A Committee of representatives of the organisations concerned would work-out the details of the Agreement at the earliest. Follow up action is being taken by the DVC.

Power Generation in Andhra Pradesh

2616. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target for power generating capacity in Andhra Pradesh during Sixth Plan period has been achieved; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the backlog and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) : Against a target of 1095 MW fixed for the State during the Sixth Plan, the actual additional generating capacity commissioned was 1235 MW. While Balimela DPH Units (2×30 MW) slipped, two units each of 100 MW at Nagarjunsagar PSS were advanced for commissioning from early part of Seventh Plan to the Sixth Plan. The main reason of slippage of Balimela DPH Units 1 & 2 was the delay in handing over of land by Orissa Government.

Shifting of NTPC Office from Durgapur to Patna

2617. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :
SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Thermal Power Corporation has decided to shift its office from Durgapur to Patna and has already issued an order to that effect ;

(b) whether the State Government of West Bengal had earlier assured the Central Power Department of 22 acre plot at Salt Lake, Calcutta for National Thermal Power Corporation to set up their Eastern office ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider their decision of shifting the office from West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Department of Power have not asked for an assurance from West Bengal Government for a 22 acre plot of Salt Lake, Calcutta for the Eastern

region office of National Thermal Power Corporation, as NTPC did not consider at any time to establish this office at Calcutta.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Persons Suffering from Cancer
Symptoms and Causes

2618. SHRI LALA RAM KEN : will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the symptoms of the cancer in its first stage and also the factors responsible for this disease ; and

(b) the names of places in Rajasthan where hospitals for the treatment of this disease are proposed to be opened in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) Cancer can affect any part of the body. Symptoms vary according to the site and type of the cancer. The causes are usually more than one for any specific cancer site and type of cancer. Tobacco habits and environmental carcinogenic factors are responsible for oropharyngeal and respiratory cancer. Poor genital hygiene as well as early and prolonged sex life and too many child births are generally responsible for uterine cancer in women. These two cancers represent well over one half of the cases in the country. Regarding abdominal cancer there may be some relation with dietary habits.

(b) There is presently no proposal to open any new Cancer hospital or centre in Rajasthan. However, cancer treatment facilities in Rajasthan are available at the following hospitals :—

1. Jawahar Lal Nehru Hospital, Ajmer.
2. P.B. Men's Hospital, Bikaner.

3. S.M.S. Hospital, Jaipur.
4. M.G. Hospital, Jodhpur.
5. Umaid Hospital, Jodhpur.
6. General Hospital, Udaipur.
7. Associated Group of Hospitals Udaipur.

Production Capacity of Artificial Limb Manufacturing Corporation Kanpur

2619. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the production capacity of Artificial Limb Manufacturing Corporation, Kanpur from 1 January, 1984 to 31 March, 1985 ;

(b) the extent of decrease or increase in its production capacity during 1984 as compared to that in 1983 ; and

(c) the present production capacity of the said corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) ALIMCO produced appliances worth Rs. 44.13 lakhs during this period.

(b) production in 1984 decreased to Rs. 34.43 lakhs as compared to production of Rs. 91.10 lakhs in 1983.

(c) The production in July, 1985 was Rs. 5.43 lakhs.

Adverse Effect of Excessive Consumption of Drugs and Hormones on Pregnant Women

2620. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that excessive consumption of medicines and Hormones generally has had adverse effect on the health of pregnant women ; and

(b) if so, the appropriate steps being taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Medicines and hormones are prescribed by the medical practitioners attending on the concerned patient, based on the requirements of each individual case. The medical practitioners are expected to be fully aware of the implications of consumption of medicines and hormones particularly by pregnant women. Voluntary organisations like the Indian Medical Association and specialist professional bodies also convey advice to their Members on proper use of drug which may include this aspect also.

Loss to Railways due to Contract Work

2621. SHRI R. M. BHOYE :
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Hindustan' dated 13 June, 1985 to the effect that loss of lakhs of rupees has been incurred in a contract awarded by Western Railway Administration due to carelessness on the part of same railways officials ;

(b) if so, the details of the contract awarded in May, 1978 by the Railway Administration ; and

(c) whether any measures have been taken by Government to prevent recurrence of such cases ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) :**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In May, 1978 a contract for quarrying, loading and supplying stone ballast/broken stone/rubble/crusher dust (valuing Rs. 36.61 lakhs) from the Railway quarry at Virar for a period of 3 years was awarded by Western Railway Administration. The Contractor, during the currency of the contract, asked for enhancement of the rates due to escalation in prices. The Railway Administration decided not to agree to enhance the rates but to close the contract without any financial liability on either side.

(c) An inquiry has been ordered in the matter.

[*English*]

**Foodgrains Stolen from Railway
Wagons during Transportation**

2622. SHRI M. RAGHUMMA REDDY : Will the Ministers of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a large quantity of foodgrains were stolen during transportation from the railway wagons ; and

(b) if so, estimated quantity of foodgrains stolen from the railway wagons during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) : The estimated quantity of foodgrains stolen during transportation from the railway wagons in 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 are as under :—

Year	Estimated Quantity of foodgrains (In Qtls.)
1981-82	75,573.35
1982-83	74,647.05
1983-84	78,161.40

**Aurangabad Solapur Railway Project
During Seventh Plan**

2623. SHRI PRATAP RAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal is pending with Union Government undertake Aurangabad-Solapur Railway project which is in Marathwada region of Maharashtra ;

(a) whether any request has been received from Government of Maharashtra to accommodate the above project in Seventh Plan ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Demands have been received from public representatives to take up construction of this line.

(c) In view of severe constraint of resources and heavy commitments already on hand, it is not possible to consider taking up this line at present.

[*Translation*]

**Stoppage of Garib Nawaz Express
and Other Facilities at
Kishangarh Station**

2624. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum in regard to providing stoppage for Garib Nawaz Express and Super-fast express trains at Kishangarh Railway Station on Delhi-Ahmedabad line ;

(b) whether in this memorandum, demands have also been made for construction of over bridge, cycle-stand and to provide quota of berths for Calcutta from there ;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any action on this memorandum ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a)

Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) : Stoppage at Kishangarh cannot be provided keeping in view the long distance fast characters of 505/506 Delhi-Ahmedabad Superfast Express and 501A/502A Garib Nawaz Express.

As regards road over bridge the State Government has not sponsored any proposal as required under extant rules to replace either of the two level crossings near Kishangarh Railway Station by road over bridge on cost sharing basis.

Tenders for a cycle stand at Kishangarh were called for but rejected due to low offering of license fee. Fresh tenders are being invited.

Allotment of a quota for Calcutta side is not considered feasible at present.

[English]

Decline in Freight Earnings

2626. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether railway freight earnings have been greatly hit by not having sufficient coal and steel traffic in last few months ; and

(b) whether the Railways propose to consider the freight tariff review in

view of the sluggishness of goods traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Despite some shortfall in steel traffic during April to July this year, the railway freight earnings are generally on target.

(b) No, Sir.

Proposal to Teach 'Religions in India' at Degree Level

2627. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce a subject "Religions in India" at degree level to enable students to understand various religions and their impact on national unity ;

(b) if so, when and how it will be implemented ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No such proposal is under Government's consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The responsibility for introduction of any subject in the degree courses offered by universities rests with the concerned university bodies.

Extension of Calcutta Circular Railway upto Majherhat

2628. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to extend the Calcutta Circular Railway upto Majherhat in near future ; and

(b) if so, what steps the Ministry of Railways propose to take to rehabilitate the people who are to be evicted due to the said Circular Railway Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rehabilitation of the persons in unauthorised occupation of the railway land is a subject which pertains to the State Government.

Direct Fast Train between Agra and Lucknow

2629. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no direct fast train starting from Agra and terminating at Lucknow and vice versa, causing inconvenience and hardship to the public in general of the area ;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce such a fast train on the said route ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the present Avadh Express which previously used to run between Lucknow and Agra has now been extended upto Kota thereby adding to the hardships of people ; and

(d) whether Government propose to revert to the old system by attaching one or two bogies to Avadh Express for going to and coming from Kota ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) On public demand this train was extended up to Kota.

(d) No, Sir.

Availability of Medicines in CGHS Dispensaries in Bangalore City

2630. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries are there in Bangalore City ;

(b) how many Central Government employees are covered under this scheme ;

(c) whether the above scheme is in vogue for Central Government employees working in District and Taluk Headquarters ; and

(d) whether required medicines are available in all the CGSH Dispensaries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) 8 allopathic dispensaries, one Homoeopathic unit and one Ayurvedic Unit are functioning in Bangalore City.

(b) The Scheme covers 33175 Central Government Employees including pensioners in Bangalore.

(c) The Scheme is confined to Bangalore city only.

(d) No specific complaint of shortage of medicines etc. has been received.

Universities Functioning without University Grants Commission Approval

2631. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many Universities are functioning without getting the per-

mission from the University Grants Commission ;

(b) whether they are receiving funds from the Centre ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether Government propose to recognise those Universities, if they comply with the conditions laid down by University Grants Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) : Universities established under Acts of State Legislatures do not require any permission from the UGC to start functioning. However such universities as have been established after June, 17, 1972 require to be declared fit by the UGC to receive any financial assistance from Central sources. At present, there are 13 universities which have yet to be declared fit by the UGC.

(c) and (d) : The names of the 13 universities are as follows :—

Name and Year of Establishment

1. A.P. Open University, Hyderabad	1982
2. Sri Padmavathi Mahila Vishwavidyalayam, Tirupati (A.P.)	1983
3. Arunachal University, Itanagar.	1985
4. H.P. Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Palampur.	1978
5. Sher-E-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science and Technology, Srinagar.	1982
6. Gulbarga University.	1980
7. Mangalore University.	1980
8. Gandhiji University, Kottayam (Kerala)	1983
9. Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur.	1983
10. Amravati University, Amravati (Maharashtra)	1983
11. Jagannath Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Puri.	1981
12. Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodaikanal	1984
13. Vidyasagar University, Midnapore.	1981

The Commission would consider declaring these universities fit to receive Central assistance as and when they fulfil the conditions prescribed in the rules framed under Section 12-B of the UGC Act.

Horizontal and Vertical Health Programme to Cure Leprosy in Karnataka

2632. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the horizontal health programme involving multi-purpose workers in leprosy in Karnataka has been largely ineffective ;

(b) whether it is possible to have a vertical programme with para medical staff working on leprosy ;

(c) whether the Centre have approved the vertical programme for being introduced in Karnataka ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding implementation of the above programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) : As per recommendation of the Working Group on Leprosy and as accepted by the Govt., all districts with endemicity of 5 or above per thousand are to be covered by vertical leprosy programme until the prevalence rate in these districts comes down to less than 2.5 per thousand. In the districts having endemicity below 5 per thousand, the responsibility for implementation of National Leprosy Eradication Programme will rest with the Multi-Purpose Workers set up. All the State Govts. including Karnataka have already been requested to implement the programme accordingly.

ICDS Projects for Karnataka

2633. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) cut of 1000 ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme) projects sanctioned during Seventh Five Year Plan, how many of them will be taken up in Karnataka ; and

(b) whether Government propose to sanction at least 4 more ICDS projects during current year considering the population of the women and children of the Karnataka State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) The magnitude of expansion of ICDS during the Seventh Plan is not yet decided.

(b) No, Sir.

Proposal to Make Calcutta University a Central University

2634. SHRI SUDHIR ROY :
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :
SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN :
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to make Calcutta University a Central University ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No proposal to make Calcutta University a Central University is presently under the consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Desiltation in Damodar Reservoir

2635. SHRI SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the reservoirs of the Damodar and its tributaries are

becoming unusable because of large scale silt deposits ; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken for desiltation ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Periodic capacity surveys carried out on the Panchet Hill and Maithon Reservoirs of Damodar System indicated that the apparent rates of sedimentation in these two reservoirs are more than the rates assumed at the planning stage. However, the annual loss of storage capacity is less than 1% per year and the reservoirs are not becoming unserviceable.

(b) Desiltation is not considered practicable in the case of large reservoirs. Catchment treatment measures are being implemented in identified priority areas under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of River Valley Projects by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. About 28% of the priority area of Damodar Catchment received treatment upto 1982-83 under this scheme.

Creation of an All India Education Service

2636. **SHRI SUDHIR ROY :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to create an All India Education Service ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

National Waterway from Trivandrum to Kasargod

2637. **SHRI T. BASHEER :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government of Kerala have submitted a project for the construction of a National Waterway from Trivandrum to Kasargod ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :

(a) No, Sir. However a scheme for improvement to West Coast Canal in the Quilon-Cochin section was received from the Govt. of Kerala.

(b) The scheme envisages development of the above section of the canal as National Waterway. For consideration of any waterway for being declared as national waterway it is essential to know the present status of the waterway and the extent of upgradation required in consistence with the type and quantum of traffic to be handled. The State Government were requested to carry out the hydrographic survey for collection of requisite data. They were informed that the cost of this scheme would be met from the plan provisions. The capacity of the Central Government to carry out hydrographic survey being very limited, it is not possible to take up such surveys on all the waterways identified for being considered for declaration as national waterways simultaneously. Moreover the 7th Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised.

Dhaulti-Ganga Hydel Project

2638. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether approval has been accorded for conducting survey of phase-II of Dhaulti-Ganga (Uttar Pradesh) Hydel Project ; and

(b) if so, when and the time by which survey work is likely to be started there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) The cost estimates for investigation of : Dhauli Ganga Hydro-electric Project Stage-II (Uttar Pradesh), prepared by National Hydro-electric Power Corporation are under examination by the Government of India. The survey work of this project would be started after these estimates are approved.

Survey for New Rail Lines

2639. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :
SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new rail lines in respect of which there is a proposal to conduct survey work during 1985-86 in different States of the country ?

(b) whether it is proposed to conduct survey for laying some railway lines out of them, in hill areas of the country ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Surveys are in progress for 37 new lines in different states of the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Surveys for following new lines in hilly areas are in progress :—

1. Beihampur-Bilaspur-Rampur
2. Jagadhri-Ponta Sahib-Rajban.
3. Tanakpur-Ghat Bageshwar.
4. Dimapur-Chumukedima.
5. Silchar-Makru.

6. Kumerghat-Agartala

7. Conversion of Madurai-Bodina-yakkanur and construction of B.G. line to Cochin.

[Translation]

New Rail Lines in Uttar Pradesh

2640. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested the Ministry of Railways for laying certain new rail lines in the state :

(b) if so, the names of the new lines for which proposals have been received ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Ministry in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) : Government of Uttar Pradesh in their Memorandum to Railway Convention Committee (1980) had suggested construction of a number of new lines viz Banda-Fatehpur, Achalda-Farrukhabad, Jarwal Bahraich, Katra-Ayodhya, Tanda-Basti and Chunnar to Dehri-on-sone.

Letters have also been received from chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh for taking up of new lines from Khurja to Palwal and Sahibabad to NOIDA.

(c) Work is in progress in Uttar Pradesh on new lines from Rampur to New Haldwani and Mathura to Alwar (Partly in Rajasthan).

Surveys are also in progress on new lines between Daurala and Hastinapur, Dhampur-Aliganj-Kalagarh, Shahjahanpur-Badaun and Khurja-Palwal. Further action will be taken on completion of these surveys.

Railways are facing severe constraints of resources and have heavy commit-

ments already on hand. Therefore, taking up of survey/construction of further new lines can not be considered at present.

[English]

Load Shedding in Delhi

2641. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI RAMASHRAY
PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI CHINTA MOHAN :
SHRI KALI PRASAD
PANDEY :
SHRI SIDHA LAL
MURMU :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of areas in Delhi are having to go without power for two to twelve hours almost every day and, if so, names of such areas ;

(b) the reasons for this erratic power supply in Delhi ; and

(c) details of steps being taken to ensure proper power supply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) : The overall power supply in Delhi has been, by and large, satisfactory. However, there have been interruptions in supply to various local areas particularly in the walled city or in the growing fringe of Delhi due to overloading of the distribution system. The breakdowns in distribution system also escalate during the hot and humid months. Compilation of the list of areas which have experienced interruption in supply of electricity would be cumbersome and may not be commensurate in value with the work involved in such compilation.

(c) DESU have initiated action to revamp the system where the weaknesses have been revealed. A comprehensive maintenance drive is also being

initiated. An elaborate system is in operation, including complaint centres and mobile break-down gangs equipped with wireless communication, to respond to reports of interruption and to restore the supply at the earliest possible.

Mankhurd Belapur Rail Line

2642. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has offered any loan for construction of Mankhurd-Belapur rail line ; and

(b) if so, the amount and the terms of such loan and Government decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 7 crores interest free loan to be refunded when resource position improves.

The offer of the State Government was examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and could not be agreed to.

[Translation]

Expenditure on Development of Inland Water Transport

2643. SHRI R.M. BHOYE :
SHRI JAGANNATH
PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the amount of expenditure being incurred by Government on each scheme for development of Inland Water Transport during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): Plan outlay of Rs. 38.00 Crores has been made during the current financial year (1985-86) for being incurred on the various schemes for development of

Inland Water Transport. The details of the Budgetary Provisions made during the current financial year for schemes for development of IWT are as under :—

(i) Developmental Schemes of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., Calcutta.	—	Rs. 26.96 Crores
(ii) Research and Developmental Schemes relating to Inland Water Transport.	—	Rs. 0.21 „
(iii) Central Schemes relating to Development of IWT.	—	Rs. 9.62 „
(iv) Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the Development of Inland Water Transport in various States.	—	Rs. 1.21 „
		—————
		Total : Rs. 38.00 Crores
		—————

[English]

D.T.C. Strike of May 1985

2644. **SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the employees of Delhi Transport Corporation went on strike on 16 and 17 May, 1985 without notice ;

(b) if so, action taken against the indisciplined employees ; and

(c) steps taken to ensure that such snap strike do not occur again ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :
(a) No, Sir. It is only the Drivers and Conductors in different Depots/Units who gave a call for the strike on 15th, 16th and 17th May, 1985.

(b) The services of 23 permanent employees who had actively promoted the illegal strike on 15th, 16th and 17th May, 1985 were terminated,

(c) The Lt. Governor of Delhi in exercise of the powers under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) extended the period of declaration covering the Delhi Transport Corporation to be public Utility Services for the purpose of the said Act for a period of six months w.e.f. 1-3-1985.

Delhi Administration Home (P-II) dated 17-5-1985 declared Delhi Transport Corporation as an essential service under Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981 for a period of one month, which has now been extended for another three months.

Bana Sagar Project on Sone River

2645. **KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on the construction of Bana Sagar Project on the Sone river in Madhya Pradesh so far ;

(b) the original estimated cost of above project ;

(c) the target date set for the completion of that project ; and

(d) the progress made so far in the completion of the construction work

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Rs. 73.97 crores upto March, 1985, against the revised cost of Rs. 260.51 crores as estimated in 1982.

(b) Rs. 91.30 crores as approved by the Planning Commission in 1978.

(c) The Project is likely to be completed in all respects by March, 1990.

(d) For the Masonry portion of the Bana Sagar Dam, 85% of excavation, 40% of masonry work and 25% concreting work have been completed upto March, 1985. In the rock-fill portion, 61% of excavation, 9% of earth work and 10% of Rock-fill work have been completed.

Requirement of Beds in Delhi Hospitals

2646. DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ
ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to the requirement/shortage of beds in various Central Government hospitals in Delhi ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ;

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to meet the shortage of beds in these hospitals to prevent overcrowding and to provide proper facilities for the treatment of patients ; and

(d) what are the estimated requirements of Delhi by the end of Seventh Plan and how it shall be met ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) : The norm of 1 bed per 1000 population is generally accepted as a desirable levels. It is a fact the number of beds in the Government hospitals in Delhi is not adequate to take care of the demands from the patients. This is mostly due to the fact that these hospitals cater to patients from Delhi as well as many of the neighbouring States. A mere increase in the bed strength of such hospitals, apart from the administrative difficulties involved, would not be able to take care of the increasing demands. The approach of the Government therefore is to establish a chain of peripheral level hospitals in and around Delhi to take care of the medical problems in such peripheral areas which, in turn, would ease the congestion in the existing hospitals and enable the Government to provide the medical facilities in a more satisfactory manner. At the moment, two hospitals with a bed strength of 500 each are in the process of getting commissioned at Hari Nagar and Shahdara. Three other hospitals with 100 beds each are being planned at Mangolpuri, Khichripur and Jaffarpur.

Investment in specific on going Irrigation Projects

2647. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has advised the State Governments to make investments in specific on going projects which are in an advanced stage and are to be completed during the Seventh Five Year Plan so as to make best use of the available financial resources ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) : The approach to the Seventh Plan emphasises that

priority should be given to completion of on-going projects which would start yielding benefits during the plan by funding them adequately. This point was emphasised to State Government's representatives and kept in view during the Working Group meetings held in the Planning Commission for recommending outlays for individual projects in the irrigation sector for individual projects in the irrigation sector for 1985-86 and for the Seventh Plan.

Admission in Jawaharlal Nehru University

2648. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Jawaharlal Nehru University (Central University) New Delhi is denying admissions to students who have passed examinations other than the 10+2+3 ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government plan to take to ensure that all students who complete 15 years of education and are otherwise qualified for post-graduation get admission Jawaharlal Nehru University to ensure the national character of the university ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. G. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In the case of the students from States and Union Territories which have not yet adopted the 10+2+3 pattern, provisions has been made that students who have successfully completed the first year Master's degree programme are eligible to appear in the admission test for M.A./M.Sc. (two-year) programmes. Similarly, students from States and Union Territories which have not adopted the 10+2 pattern of school education are eligible to appear in the admission test for the five-year integrated M.A. programmes if they have successfully completed the first-year of the Bachelor's degree examination. This provision will ensure that no

student from any State or Union Territory is denied the opportunity to join the J.N.U.

Central University Status to Jamia Millia Islamia University

2649. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have a proposal to give a status of Central University to Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) : At its meeting held on the 4th October, 1983 the Executive Council of the Jamia Millia Islamia decided to request the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission to grant statutory central university status to the Jamia. The proposal was considered by the University Grants Commission and it regretted its inability to accept the proposal to convert the Jamia, at present a deemed university, into a statutory university.

Closure of Electric Loco Shed at Adra

2650. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken decision to close down electric loco shed at Adra and to transfer all electric loco drivers to other places ; and

(b) If so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) (i) No, Sir. There is no Electric Loco shed at Adra. (ii) Of the 44 drivers based at Adra, 15 goods drivers

have been transferred from Adra to Anara (14 Kms away).

(b) As there are very few electric goods services originating from Adra, the services of goods drivers based at Adra cannot be fully utilised. The extra drivers have, therefore, been shifted to Anara which is the focal point for electric goods services.

[Translation]

Construction of Bargi Dam

2651. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the year in which the construction work of Bargi Dam is likely to be completed and the total expenditure to be incurred on the construction of this dam and the total area to be irrigated thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : Bargi multi-purpose project (Unit-I—Dam + Unit II—Canals) taken up by Madhya Pradesh is estimated to cost Rs. 416 crores and will provide irrigation to an area of 2.20 lakh hectares. The works on the Bargi Dam (Unit I) are in an advanced stage of construction and are programmed to be completed in the Seventh Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 90.91 crores has been incurred on the Dam (Unit I) upto March 1985 as against its estimated cost of Rs. 113.60 crores. The works on canals (Unit-II) are also in progress.

Providing New Diesel Engines, Coaches and Wagons to Trains between Jabalpur and Gondia and Mandla and Parasia

2652. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of engines engaged in the narrow gauge line from Jabalpur to Gondia and Mandla to Parasia and the life of each engine ;

(b) whether all these engines are fit for operation in all respects ;

(c) if not, the reasons for not replacing these engines with new ones so far ;

(d) whether passengers coaches and wagons of the trains running on the aforesaid line are old and in poor condition and these have been in use for many years there ;

(e) if so, the reasons for not replacing these coaches and wagons so far ; and

(f) whether there is any proposal for providing new engines and new coaches/wagons in near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) 19 steam and 11 diesel locomotives are working and non of them are more than 35 years of age.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir. Majority of coaches are less than 25 years of age. The coaches and wagons before being put to run on trains are thoroughly attended and made fit.

(e) and (f) : Steam locos are being progressively replaced with Diesel Locomotives. Coaches and Wagons are replaced with new ones as and when required.

[English]

Mentally Retarded Person and Allocation of more Funds

2653. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to allocate more funds for provisions

of more facilities medical treatment to the mentally retarded persons ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b) : During the Seventh Five Year Plan the following programmes are proposed to be implemented :—

1. Scholarship to mentally handicapped individuals for securing general education, vocational training and in-plant training. In the current year's budget a provision of Rs. 250.00 lakhs has been made to give scholarships to all categories of handicapped including the mentally retarded.
2. Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations for promoting education, training and rehabilitation of the mentally retarded. A provision of Rs. 295.00 lakhs has been made in the current year's budget for giving financial assistance to all voluntary organisations including those dealing with mentally handicapped persons. About Rs. 50.00 lakhs is likely to be given to voluntary organisations exclusively dealing with mentally handicapped.
3. A National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped has recently been set up at Hyderabad. This will be an apex organisation to deal with training of professionals, conducting research and development of appropriate service models for the mentally handicapped. A provision of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is made in the current year's budget for this Institute.
4. Special employment exchanges and Vocational Rehabilitation.

Centres register mentally handicapped persons for placements.

5. To encourage employment of mentally retarded persons in the private sector, the President of India gives national awards every year to outstanding handicapped employees and employers.
6. The Ministry runs a special schools for mentally handicapped children viz. Model School for the Mentally Deficient Children, New Delhi. A provision of about Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been made in the current year's budget for this Institution.
7. The National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences, Bangalore and Central Institute of Psychiatry Ranchi, two Institutes under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, are involved in the research training etc. on mental health problems and psychiatry.

These programmes will be expanded in the Seventh Five Year Plan according to availability of resources.

Superfast Train between Waltair and New Delhi

2654. **SHRI S. M. BHATTAM :**
SHRI VIJAYA KUMAR RAJU :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh represented to the Centre about the need to run a Superfast express train between Waltair and New Delhi in the month of June, 1985 ;

(b) whether pending final action on the above proposal a request was

made for introduction of link Express between Waltair and Kazipet connecting the Delhi trains—atleast twice a week to start with ;

(c) whether the Centre was similarly requested to change the name of Waltair to Vishakhapatnam ; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposal of introduction of a superfast train between Waltair and New Delhi and Link Express between Waltair and Kazipet has been examined but found not feasible on account of paucity of resources in shape of coaches, diesel locomotives etc.

The proposal for changing the name of Waltair to Visakhapatnam has been referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs and the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Proposal for Running Circular Train in Visakhapatnam

2655. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any representations or proposals for running a circular train in Visakhapatnam ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the estimated expenditure for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) : Does not arise.

Introduction of a Shuttle Train between Visakhapatnam and Tuni

2656. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a shuttle train between Visakhapatnam and Tuni in Andhra Pradesh in view of the heavy traffic ; and

(b) if not, whether any survey is proposed to be conducted to assess the actual needs and requirements of the public and the passenger traffic there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A survey has already been conducted which revealed adequate justification for running a shuttle train between Tuni and Waltair, but scarcity of coaches, locomotives and lack of terminal facilities at Waltair do not permit introduction of such a train.

M.V. Lok Prakash Damaged while Mooring

2657. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether a ship M.V. Lok Prakash bearing Shipyard number V.C. 1128, launched by the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam has been damaged while mooring resulting in a dozen dents and laminations requiring considerable repairs ; and

(b) if so, whether the responsibility for the negligent mooring of the ship has been fixed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Ships are shifted from berth to berth and moved with the assistance of competent handling personnel with authorised pilots of the Port Trust,

Depending on wind and tide conditions it is neither abnormal nor unusual for ships getting minor dents etc. when being moved alongside. M.V. 'Lok Prakash' bearing Shipyard's number VC 1128, when being moved alongside open dolphin berth of the Shipyard, suffered dents. The vessel is subsequently dry-docked as part of its normal production programme and in the course of dry-docking, such, dents are repaired and removed as per normal yard practice.

(b) No Sir, as no negligence has been established in the mooring of the vessel.

DESU'S Share in Bhakra System

2658. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether DESU has any share in the electricity generated by Bhakra System including Dehar and Pong Hydro-electric Project ; and

(b) whether DESU has drawn electricity from these Projects from June, 1984 to May, 1985, unauthorisedly forcing Bhakra Beas Management Board to generate much in excess of scheduled generation at the cost of partner States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) DESU has drawn some electricity from Bhakra Beas Management

Board stations during June, 1984 to May, 1985 to meet its load requirements as, at times, generation from its own resources including Badarpur Thermal Power Station was low and also on account of the non-availability of its full share from Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station.

Haryana's Share from Indraprasth Thermal Plant

2659. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State of Haryana has any share in the electricity generated by Indraprastha Thermal Plant ;

(b) what was the month-wise generation of electricity by the Indraprastha Thermal Plant during the months from June, 1984 to June, 1985 ; and

(c) what was the month-wise drawal of electricity by Haryana from this Thermal Plant during the period mentioned in part 'b' against its authorised share ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : The month-wise generation at Indraprastha Thermal Power Plant, Haryana's share in Indraprastha generation and actual drawal by Haryana from June, 1984 to June, 1985 are indicated in the statement below :

Statement

Details of the month-wise energy generation at the Indraprasth Thermal Power station and the shares vis-a-vis the actual Supply of energy to Haryana from the Station during the period from June '84 to June '85

(All figures in MU)

Month	I. P. Generation (Total)	Haryana's share in I. P. Station	Supply to Haryana from I. P. Station
1	2	3	4
June '84	124.4	29	18
July '84	143.6	29	25
August '84	156.0	33	21

1	2	3	4
Septemleer '84	142.8	31	20
October '84	137.7	29	23
November '84	127.4	25	23
December '84	125.9	25	25
January '85	129.3	24	18
February '85	104.4	23	21
March '85	124.6	27	17
April '85	125.2	32	11
May '85	115.0	23	8
June '85	116.8	26	9
	Total	356	239

**Loss of Revenue due to Cancellation
of Local Train between Thane
and Bombay**

2660. SHRI M. RAGHUMA
REDDY : Will the Minister of RAIL-
WAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study about the loss
of revenue to the Government due to
cancellation of local trains between
Thane and Bombay has been under-
taken ;

(b) if so, annual loss suffered by
the Railways due to cancellation of
these trains ; and

(c) what was the annual revenue
from this section before cancellation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a)
to (c) : Over the years, the number of
suburban train services between
Bombay and Thane has increased from
476 trains daily as on 30.9.1983 to
545 trains daily on 1.11.1984. How-
ever, due to an accident at Byculla on

22.11.1984 the number had been
reduced temporarily and as against 40
trains cancelled till 17.1.1985 the
number has come down to 16 trains
from 1.5.1985.

No separate account is maintained
of earnings from Bombay VT-Thane
sector. However, the total earnings
from the Bombay suburban sector
(Central Railway) during the year
1983-84 was Rs. 52.72 crores and in
1984-85 Rs. 57.46 crores (provisional).
It would be seen that there was no
impact of reduction in the Bombay
VT-Thane services on the earnings.

**Use of Household Detergents can
Cause Skin Cancer**

2661. SHRI KALI PRASAD
PANDEY : Will the Minister of
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a study
conducted by the Industrial Toxicology
Research Centre, Lucknow has revealed
that the use of household detergents
can cause skin cancer and lead to
severe vision impairment ;

(b) if so, what are the details and facts in this regard ; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government in regard thereto and what measures are contemplated to inform the general public of the effects of the use of household detergents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : (a) and (b) : The Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow, has taken up studies on various commercial detergents and cosmetic preparations. These are continuing and at this stage it cannot be concluded that household detergents can cause skin cancer and lead to severe vision impairment. The news item that appeared in the Times of India of 16th July, 1985 is based a review of article of one of the scientists of Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow. This review article, published in the January, 1982 issue of the Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research, refers to results of studies conducted in other parts of the world.

(c) In view of what has been stated above, the question of taking any measures at this stage does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Tanda Thermal Power Plant

2662. SHRI R. P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount sanctioned by the Government for the construction of Tanda Thermal Project in Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) the total estimated cost of the project before the work was started on the project and the extent of cost escalation thereof ;

(c) whether any time schedule was fixed for commissioning of the 1st unit of this project ;

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in its completion ; and

(e) whether Government has issued or propose to issue any instructions to complete the project with greater speed and if so, when it will be completed and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Development of Mahanadi in Orissa

2663. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on Inland Water Transport during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) whether Government have a proposal for the further development of Mahanadi in Orissa ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) An amount of Rs. 39.05 crores was spent in the Central Sector on Inland Water Transport during the Sixth Plan.

(b) and (c) : The Seventh Five-Year Plan is yet to be finalised.

Widening of National Highway No. 5 between Cuttack and Bhubaneswar

2664. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to State :

(a) the progress made in widening the National Highway No. 5 between Mahanadi near Cuttack and Khandagiri

near Bhubaneswar into four lanes ;
and

(b) the details thereof and the amount spent so far on that project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) : One estimate amounting to Rs. 91.42 lakhs for widening to four lanes for 1.78 KM in the stretch from km. 22.82 to 24.60 near Cuttack has been sanctioned. The construction work has already been taken up and is targetted for completion by 1987. An expenditure of about Rs. 3 lakhs has been incurred on this work upto June, 1985.

Setting up of Locomotive Workshops during Seventh Plan

2666. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Locomotive workshops proposed to be set up during the Seventh Five Year Plan, when the work is expected to be taken up and estimated annual production ;

(b) whether such a workshop is proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh being the most undeveloped and backward State ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) :

(a) to (d) : The Seventh Plan has not yet been finalised.

[Translation]

Drawing Five Lift Canals from Indira Gandhi Canal

2667. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether five lift canals are proposed to be drawn from Indira Gandhi Canal in Rajasthan and if so, the names thereof ;

(b) what would be the capacity of each lift canal ;

(c) the amount provided in the current year's budget for Gazner and Kolayat ;

(d) the time likely to be taken in the completion of these lift irrigation schemes ;

(e) the grants sanctioned for Indira Gandhi Canal during this year ;

(f) whether this grant also includes the provision for drinking water ; and

(g) whether drinking water will be provided not only to Bikaner but also to Nagor by these lift irrigation schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) : The Government of Rajasthan have proposed the following lift schemes to be taken off from the Indira Gandhi Canal ;—

Sl. No.	Name of the lift scheme	Capacity
1.	Sahawa	25.22 cumecs
2.	Gajner	12.66 cumecs
3.	Kolayat (including Bangarsar)	21.96 cumecs
4.	Phalodi	14.47 cumecs
5.	Pokaran	5.82 cumecs

(c) For the current year, for Gajner and Kolayat lift schemes, the State Government have proposed provision of Rs. 40 lakhs and Rs. 25 lakhs respectively.

(d) These schemes are likely to be completed by the end of VIIIth Plan.

(e) and (f) : The provision for the Indira Gandhi Canal Project in the current year is Rs. 50 crores. This does not include a provision for drinking water schemes, which are funded separately.

(g) Drinking water supply to Bikaner is covered under Stage I of the Indira Gandhi Canal Project. The supply of drinking water to Nagaur is included in the schemes referred to in (a) above.

Palana Thermal Power Plant

2668. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY :
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has accorded its approval to the Palana Thermal Power Plant from the technical and economic point of view ;

(b) if so, the provision made in the Seventh Plan for this project and power generation in Rajasthan ;

(c) when the work of installation of Palana Thermal Plant is likely to be started and completed ; and

(d) what would be the capacity of this plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Installation of the Palana project can be started and its completion schedule can be determined only after an investment decision has been taken.

(d) The proposed capacity of the project is 120 MW.

[English]

Road {over-bridge at Tangarapalli on National Highway No. 6 in Orissa

2669 SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost of the road over-bridge at Tangarapalli on National Highway No. 6 across Jharsuguda-Sambalpur Railway line in Orissa ;

(b) the amount provided by the Centre for the construction of that road over-bridge ; and

(c) the steps taken to complete the construction work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) : A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1985-86 to meet the cost of construction of Road over-bridge including its approaches at Tangarapalli on N. H. 6. The estimate in this respect is under consideration of the Ministry for sanction.

[Translation]

Admission Procedure in Delhi University Colleges

2670. SHRI SHANTI DHARWAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi University has introduced a new procedure for admission of students in graduate level courses in its affiliated colleges ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether several complaints have been received against this new procedure ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to centralise the new admission procedure in the University ; and

(e) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) : Do not arise.

(d) and (e) : According to the existing procedure, students seeking admission to first degree courses apply to Colleges of their choice. As this procedure has been working satisfactorily, there is no proposal to centralise all admission to all Colleges of the University.

[English]

Decline in Passenger Traffic

2671. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of passengers carried annually by the Indian Railways has sharply declined during the past few years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the reasons for such decline ; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to increase passenger traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The details are as given below :

Year	Passenger originating (in millions)
1981-82	3,704
1982-83	3,655
1983-84	3,325
1984-85 (Estimated)	3,330

(c) and (d) : The decline is in short distance traffic. It is mainly attributable to the increase in the fares of short distance travel as recommended by the Rail Traffic Enquiry Committee. The idea behind this was that short distance passenger traffic can generally be carried more economically by road.

Introduction of more Trains between Lalgola Ghat and Calcutta

2672. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems being faced by the passengers travelling from Murshidabad and Nadia District to Calcutta because of inadequate rail services ;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to introduce more trains between Lalgola Ghat and Calcutta ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir. There are adequate services between Lalgola and Sealdah which serve the entire Murshidabad and Nadia districts.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Due to the fact that there are adequate services already provided.

Proposal to Reduce Running Time of Superfast Trains

2673. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been contemplating to reduce the running time of all the superfast trains to a considerable extent ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider the cases of Rajdhani Express and Kalka Mail by placing them in their original running time between Calcutta and Delhi and vice-versa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) : There is no proposal to reduce the running time of all Superfast trains. As regards Rajdhani Express and Kalka Mail, it has not been found feasible to bring down the running time.

Calicut Bye-Pass in Kerala

2674. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) when the work on the proposed 28 Kms long Calicut bye-pass on National Highway in Kerala is likely to be completed ; and

(b) the total expenditure estimated and the length to be completed during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :

(a) Alignment for the Calicut bye-pass has been approved and an estimate for Rs. 3.24 lakhs has been sanctioned for carrying out investigatory works for bridges. The land acquisition proposals for the bye-pass are being finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Dredger Salvage at Paradip Port Postponed

2675. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attempts to salvage the dredger, owned by the Dredging Corporation of India, which ran aground on the low sandy bottom near the southern breakwater on the approach channel to the Paradip Port on 22 June, 1985 have been postponed until November because of the rough sea ; and

(b) how far the sinking of this dredger has affected the port's cargo traffic as a result of non-entry of bulk carriers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The port's cargo traffic has not been affected by the sinking of dredger. The Channel is clear for navigation of vessels.

Hydel Projects of Orissa for Seventh Plan

2676. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the Seventh Plan outlay fixed for executing major hydel projects in the country ;

(b) the names of the major hydel projects identified in Orissa for execution during the Seventh Plan ;

(c) the estimated cost of each of those major hydel projects ; and

(d) the steps taken to execute those hydel projects in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) The

Seventh Plan is yet to be finalised and approved by the National Development Council.

(b) to (d): Provisions have been recommended for the undermentioned six major hydro-electric schemes :

Name of the Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. crores)
1. Upper Indravati	380.65 (chargeable to Power)
2. Upper Kolab	168.03
3. Rengali	103.82
4. Hirakud Stage III	27.88
5. Upper Kolab Extn.	18.61
6. Rengali Extn.	40.55

These schemes are under execution. The Rengali Extn. is yet to be included in the State Plan.

Ayurvedic Steps to Popularise Ayurvedic System of Treatment

2677. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who qualify their degree course every year from Ayurvedic Colleges ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of Ayurvedic doctors are unemployed and if so, their approximate number ;

(c) what steps are being taken to popularise this treatment which is very old and effective, and thereby utilise the services of these unemployed doctors ; and

(d) whether Government propose to open Ayurvedic dispensaries in rural

areas so that the services of the unemployed doctors could be utilized ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) According to the information available in the Ministry the out turn of graduates from Ayurvedic Colleges every year is approximately 2000 per annum.

(b) As per information available, at the end of December, 1983, 6874 graduates were on the live Register of the Employment Exchanges in India.

(c) A sum of Rs. 43.00 crore approximately has been proposed in the Central Sector in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the development of ISM and Homoeopathy in the country.

(d) Opening of Ayurvedic Dispensaries is primarily a State Subject and as such is within the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments.

World Bank Assistance for Narmada Project

2678. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any likelihood of the World Bank Assistance for the Narmada Project ;

(b) whether the Government of India have requested the World Bank for grant of financial assistance for the project and the amount of assistance asked for ;

(c) what are the reactions of the World Bank ; and

(d) if assistance from World Bank is not received, what are other alternatives considered for financing the project ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d) : The World Bank

was requested to assist the Narmada Project in Gujarat which is a joint project of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The World Bank has already signed two credit agreements for this project for U.S. \$ 450 million. The second Narmada Project in Madhya Pradesh has also been appraised by the World Bank team and the discussions with the World Bank for credit are in advanced stages.

**Immunization Facilities against
Diphtheria, Tetanus, Polio,
TB and Typhoid**

2679. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the villages where immunization facilities against diseases like Diphtheria, Tetanus, Polio, TB and Typhoid have been provided ;

(b) whether Government are aware that there are villages where parents are not aware of the existence of these facilities and their children die or are crippled by these deadly diseases ; and

(c) if so, action taken by Government to see that this facility reaches even the villages ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :**

(a) to (c) : Immunization services for Diphtheria Tetanus, Polio, TB and Typhoid throughout the country are provided through a net work of health institutions, including primary health centres, sub-centres, etc. Information about importance of immunization and the available facilities is disseminated through various channels, including mass media and inter-personal contact. The programme of immunization is proposed to be further strengthened during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

**Development of Languages of Soura
and Santhal Tribes**

2680. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO : Will the Minister of EDUCA-
TION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Soura and Santhal Tribes have distinct script of their own language ; and

(b) if so, the brief description regarding the invention, development and propagation of these scripts ?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
(SHRI K. C. PANT) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Soura and Santhali have invented scripts of their own. They are also written in the State language scripts.

The new Soura script was invented by Shri Mongol. It is used by his followers. But Oriya script is also used to write Soura. The Central Institute of Indian languages, Mysore and NCERT have prepared primers in Soura script, using necessary modifications to suit the sound system of Oriya.

The Santhali script, called 01 Chiki was invented by Sri Murmu and is used by his followers. Besides the 01 Chiki, Roman, Bengali, Devanagari and Oriya scripts are also used to write Santhali. While Bengali, Devanagari, Oriya scripts are used for Santhali in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa respectively, Roman script is preferred by the followers of the christian faith. The Santhals had organised a conference on the script, but could not come to a consensus.

Late Running of Trains

2681. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that punctuality of trains has been greatly affected during the last three months ;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the late running of trains ;

(c) the steps taken to improve the punctuality of trains ; and

(d) by what time it is expected that the rail services will be punctual ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) While during May and June, 1985, Punctuality has been more or less steady as compared to May/June, 1984, there was a slight drop during July, 1985 as compared to July, 1984.

(b) The main reasons were heavy rains, breaches, accidents, Alarm Chain pulling and other miscreant activities as well as rolling stock and Signal failures.

(c) The punctuality performance of 240 important Mail/Express trains is being monitored in Railway Board's office on day-to-day basis. General Managers and Divl. Railway Managers are paying personal attention to matters pertaining to punctual running of trains. Liaison with concerned State Governments is being maintained for arresting the incidences of alarm chain pulling, hose-pipe disconnection and other miscreant activities which are seriously affecting the punctual running of trains.

(d) Efforts to improve the punctuality is a continuous process.

Proposal to Stop Subsidising Public Transport Undertakings

2682. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI SANT KUMAR
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to stop subsidising public transport undertakings was considered by the Union Government ;

(b) if so, whether Government have finally taken a decision to stop subsidising public transport ;

(c) whether a directive has been issued to States in this regard ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) whether the two-day conference organised by the Central Institute of Road Transport was held during the month of June ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d) : The Union Government does not give any subsidy to any of the state Road Transport Undertakings. The question of stopping the subsidy to them therefore does not arise.

(e) Yes Sir.

Introduction of Computers in Railway Services

2683. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schemes in hand for introducing computers in the Railway services ;

(b) how far these are expected to contribute to (i) greater safety of Railway travel, and (ii) passenger amenities ; and

(c) whether the implied displacement of Railway staff and their alternative deployment will be discussed with the Unions before starting computer operations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Indian Railways have a scheme in hand for introducing computers in the field of Freight Operations and Passenger Reservation Services. This is in addition to the replacement and augmentation of computing facilities required by the Railways for their internal Management Information System,

(b) As a part of the computerised Freight Operations Control, a comprehensive analysis of accidents taking place on Indian Railways will be made which can assist Indian Railways in taking preventive measures. The computerisation of passenger reservation would bring about substantial improvement in the quality of reservation service offered to the passengers.

(c) In case any displacement and alternative deployment of staff arises, the matter will be discussed with the Unions. Such discussions have been held in the past also.

Increase in Stalls on Bombay Suburban Stations

2684. **SHRI MURLI DEORA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the necessity and justification for increasing number of railway stalls on Bombay Suburban Stations when commuters are unable to move easily on the platforms ;

(b) the basis for allotment of these stalls and whether such stalls, once allotted are subletted by the allottees to others for a price and at higher rents ; and

(c) the justification for the Railways to demolish the lavatories and toilet facilities on the platforms much to the inconvenience of the large number of commuters, especially women to make room for new stalls ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) : Additional stalls are provided wherever considered justified taking into account various factors, like adequacy of the existing catering arrangements, demand from the passengers, etc. No case of subletting has come to the notice of the Railway Administrations,

(c) Railways have not demolished any lavatory or toilet facility to make room for new stalls.

Creation of Division at Sambalpur

2685. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :**
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Orissa have approached the railway authority to release funds for creating a divisions at Sambalpur and also for the other railway projects which are under the consideration of Union Government ;

(b) if so, the details of the projects sent by Government of Orissa to Union Government ; and

(c) the action Government have taken in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir. The projects for which Government of Orissa have approached for release of funds are—

- (i) Creation of Sambalpur Division.
- (ii) Talcher—Sambalpur new B.G. line.
- (iii) Koraput—Rayagada new B.G. line.
- (iv) Jakhapura—Daitari—Banspani new B.G. line.

(c) Due to paucity of funds it has not been possible to include the work of creation of Sambalpur Division in the Budget and to release funds therefore.

For Koraput—Rayagada New B.G. line, Rs. 9.00 crores have been allotted during 1985-86.

For Talcher—Sambalpur new B.G. line, the outlay for 1985-86 has been increased from Rs. 1.5 crores to Rs. 13.0 crores.

Work on the remaining new B.G. line from Daitary to Banspani can be considered only after a decision is taken on the construction of the steel plant.

States Failed to Implement National Leprosy Eradication Programme

2686. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been noticed by Central Government that some States have failed to implement the Centrally sponsored National Leprosy Eradication Programme ;

(b) if so, the names of such States ; and

(c) the guideline Central Government have sent to States to follow for the eradication of leprosy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is no indication that National Leprosy Eradication Programme has failed in any State.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A copy of the operational guidelines on case detection, treatment, follow-up and reporting of Leprosy cases is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1313/85].

[Translation]

Reinstatement of DTC Employees Removed from Service on Account of DTC Strike of May

2687. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether employees of Delhi Transport Corporation had gone on strike during the month of May for certain reasons and several employees have been removed from service on this account ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reinstate those employees ; and

(b) if so, the time by which all these employees are likely to be taken back in service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :

(a) Yes, Sir. Some of workers resorted to illegal strike on 15th, 16th and 17th May, 1985 without any justification and the services of some permanent employees found actively involved have been terminated. Probationers, who did not report for duty before 18th, were also terminated.

(b) Only in the case of probationers, those who had valid grounds for reporting late are being reconsidered.

(c) Such terminated employees are reinstated as and when it is established that there was bonafide justification for absence or late reporting.

[English]

Book Banks in Schools

2688. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of Book Banks established in schools in the country ;

(b) whether there is any monitoring of the functioning of the Book Banks and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The number of Book Banks established in different States/Union Territories and Kendriya

Vidyalaya Sangathan in the country is as per statements I and II given below.

(b) School education is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and is mostly looked after by them. It is, therefore, for the State Governments to establish Book Banks in schools and monitor their function-

ing. Since 1975, the Government has from time to time recommended to the State Governments/Union Territories to set up Book Banks in all primary and middle schools to supply textbooks on loan basis to all children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other deprived sections studying in Classes I—VIII.

Statement-I

Total Number of Schools and the Number of Schools at Different School Stages Having Textbook Banks

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Primary Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Hr. Sec. Schools and INI/J/PU Colleges					
		Total No.	No. of School with Text Book Banks	Total No.	No. of School with Text Book Banks	Total No.	No. of School with Text Book Banks	No. of School with Text Book Banks	No. of School with Text Book Banks	No. of School with Text Book Banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39696	1414	4382	1286	3567	2846	312	229	
2.	Assam	21603	351	3653	1939	1679	1216	112	92	
3.	Bihar	50934	—	10643	—	3041	171	4	1	
4.	Gujarat	10958	2526	12500	2886	2141	1545	771	558	
5.	Haryana	5384	4595	801	753	1096	999	105	95	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4416	2650	981	757	526	430	88	69	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6709	7	1990	3	673	104	94	20	
8.	Karnataka	22528	7579	11913	5668	2184	1364	317	230	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Kerala	6033	4966	3686	3207	1696	1277	12	8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	53572	43198	9082	7836	—	—	2081	1723
11.	Maharashtra	32794	26405	16348	14197	5202	3586	716	543
12.	Manipur	3437	—	378	49	223	77	15	9
13.	Meghalaya	3575	132	374	240	163	140	—	—
14.	Nagaland	969	—	330	14	88	19	6	2
15.	Orissa	32103	76	6507	618	2167	1831	13	10
16.	Punjab	13410	2129	1876	443	1754	566	245	81
17.	Rajasthan	20822	11839	5121	3826	1583	1363	487	449
18.	Sikkim	299	85	40	23	17	9	8	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	27588	25425	5700	5371	2172	2003	933	867
20.	Tripura	1573	1494	292	292	92	92	52	52
21.	Uttar Pradesh	68122	23145	12049	6676	2182	1923	2687	2479
22.	West Bengal	42659	37722	3082	2006	3732	2359	861	491
23.	A & N Island	160	128	35	31	10	8	10	7
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	735	—	105	—	25	—	8	—
25.	Chandigarh	39	31	22	19	42	31	8	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	134	131	23	22	3	3	1	1
27.	Delhi	1620	208	322	275	202	170	458	411
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	951	711	137	107	237	152	8	3
29.	L.M. & A. Islands	17	—	5	—	7	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	516	185	245	71	114	23	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	280	2	82	64	57	49	12	7
Total		474636	197133	112404	58679	36675	23357	10429	8478

(SOURCE : Fourth All India Educational Survey As on 30.9.78.)

Statement-II

*State-wise number of Book Banks
established in Schools under
Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan*

S. No.	States/UTs.	No. of Vidyalayas	No. of Book Banks
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	1	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	25	17
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	2
4.	Assam	26	12
5.	Bihar	35	9
6.	Chandigarh	5	2
7.	Delhi	24	11
8.	Goa	3	1
9.	Gujarat	25	18
10.	Haryana	13	7
11.	Himachal Pradesh	8	5
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	15	4
13.	Karnataka	19	16
14.	Kerala	14	7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	42	18
16.	Maharashtra	36	15
17.	Manipur	3	1

1	2	3	4
18.	Meghalaya	4	2
19.	Mizoram	1	—
20.	Nagaland	3	—
21.	Orissa	16	11
22.	Pondicherry	1	1
23.	Punjab	21	15
24.	Rajasthan	27	14
25.	Sikkim	1	1
26.	Tamil Nadu	22	15
27.	Tripura	4	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	68	24
29.	West Bengal	28	7
30.	Foreign	3	1
		499	237

Electrification of Rail Lines

2689. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the railway lines taken up for electrification during the past three years and the estimated cost of the same ; and

(b) the progress in the electrification work being undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) : Following electrification projects have been approved for inclusion in the Railways Works Programme during the last three years :

	Electrification works taken up during the last three years	Year of Approval	Estimated cost in Crores of Rupees
1.	Balharshah—Wardha	1982-83	37.46
2.	Itarsi—Nagpur	1982-83	34.61
3.	Itarsi—Bhusawal	1982-83	77.13
4.	Bhopal—Nagda	1982-83	29.00
5.	Kazipet—Sanatnagar	1982-83	28.00
6.	Kharagpur—Midnapur	1984-85	01.82
7.	Durg—Nagpur	1984-85	67.15
8.	Bina—Katni	1984-85	63.17
9.	Katni—Anuppur—Bilaspur	1984-85	71.81
10.	Jolarpettai—Bangalore	1984-85	24.01

Karagpur-Midnapur Section has already been brought under electric traction.

Preliminary works for electrification in respect of works at items Nos. 1, 2 and 7 are in progress. As regards electrification works at item Nos. 3 to 5 and 8 to 10, due to constraint of resources, these projects have been given low priority.

United Nations Report Regarding Death of Children from Diarrhoea

2690. **SHRIMATI NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT** : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of United Nations report regarding the deaths of children from diarrhoea ;

(b) if so, what is number of deaths of children in India annually from this disease ;

(c) whether any preventive measures have been taken by Government to control the disease ; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Number of cases and deaths reported due to diarrhoea in India during the last 3 years are as under :

Year	No. of Cases	No. of Deaths
1982	6929475	2283
1983	7918128	2202
1984	7367847	4629

(c) The following measures have been taken by the Government to control the disease :

(i) An intensive educational programme has been launched for the medical and para-medical personnel on oral rehydration therapy.

(ii) Paediatricians and Microbiologists have been trained to provide improved referral services.

(iii) Oral rehydration salt is being supplied through the peripheral health workers at the community level.

(iv) 11 lakhs booklets on the Prevention and Management of Diarrhoeal Diseases have been printed in the different regional languages and circulated in the community.

(v) In collaboration with Indian Medical Association, private practitioners in the different parts of the country are being trained in the new concept of management on diarrhoeal diseases through oral rehydration technology.

(vi) Oral rehydration salt production capacity has been augmented by the Public Sector Undertakings and the country has achieved self-sufficiency in the same.

(d) The health care delivery staff have been trained in oral rehydration therapy and community awareness for prevention and management of diarrhoeal diseases has been created. It is expected that this would have an impact in the long run.

Progress of Gujarat Portion of Narmada Project

2691. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the cumulative expected progress to date for the Gujarat portion of the Narmada Irrigation Project ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish Narmada Control Board, if so, who are its personnel ;

(c) the actual amount spent and the physical targets till the year 1984-86 ;

(d) the monitoring organisation under the Central Water Commission : and

(e) at what intervals the reports are received from the other end ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (c) : An expenditure of Rs. 266.23 crores has been incurred on the project upto March, 1985, i.e., upto the end of the financial year (1984-85). The expenditure to the end of August, 1985 is expected to be about Rs. 281 crores. Works of river-diversion, fault-zone concreting and excavation of main dam seat are completed. Works of treatment of weak layers, grouting work, construction of left blocks from 1 to 10, rock fill dams and main canal works between Km. 0 to Km. 21 are under progress. Work of the rockfill dam is expected to be completed during the year 1985-86.

(b) The Government of Gujarat have dropped the proposal for setting up a Narmada Control Board. Instead, the State Government have set up a new Department namely Narmada Valley Development Department with effect from 1st April, 1984 which is headed by an Additional Chief Secretary.

(d) and (e) : Sardar Sarovar Project is not monitored by the Central Water Commission, but by the office of the Sardar Sarovar Construction Advisory Committee, which has a Secretary of the rank of a Chief Engineer. Quarterly Progress Reports are placed

before the Sardar Sarovar Construction Advisory Committee.

[*Translation*]

Central School in Ajmer

2692. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are several State and Central Government offices in Ajmer in Rajasthan in which large number of employees are working ;

(b) if so, whether Government have received a memorandum for opening a Central School at Ajmer in order to provide better education to the children of these employees ;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government in regard to opening of a Central School at Ajmer ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not opening the Central School at Ajmer ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d) : A new Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) at Ajmer has been sanctioned during the current academic year.

[*English*]

Provision Made during Seventh Plan for Production of Coaches for Suburban Commuters

2693. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what effective steps are proposed to be taken by Government for meeting the growing needs of commuters of Railways in metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras for running its suburban rail service more effectively and speedily ;

(b) whether Railway Ministry are of the view that the present facilities of coaches available for suburban

passenger services is adequate to meet the actual requirements ;

(c) whether Government have earmarked substantial financial resources for this project during the Seventh Plan ; and

(d) if so, what are the provisions proposed in the Seventh Plan for this specific purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Within the limited resources, Indian Railways have been slowly but gradually making more services available in the Metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Since 1st April, 1963 Railways have introduced more than 200 suburban trains in these metropolitan cities besides extending the run of over hundred such trains. As and when more EMU coaches become available, services will be suitably augmented.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) : The Seventh Plan has not been finalised. Given adequate plan allocation, Railways aim shall be to make full use of the indigenous production capacity for additional coaches.

Progress of Construction of Nhava Sheva Port

2694. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of construction of the satellite port of Nhava Sheva in Maharashtra ; and

(b) the amount so far spent by Government on that project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) About 70% of the land required has been acquired. The preliminary

works like construction of landing jetty, site of offices, residential buildings, provision of water supply and electricity are in progress. The construction of accommodation for Central Industrial Security Force—Phase I has been completed. Contract-I (main civil works) has been awarded in July, 1985. The tender documents in respect of other major works are under various stages of finalisation.

(b) Upto June, 1985, an expenditure of Rs. 18.99 crores has been incurred on this project.

Construction of Rail Lines in Karnataka

2695. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka have requested union Government for taking up of construction of new railway lines ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) what will be the financial implications ;

(d) whether the feasibility reports have been received ; and

(e) if so, the details thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Government of Karnataka in their Memorandum to Railway Convention Committee (1980) requested for taking up a number of New Line. Their details and present position are as under :

1. Chitradurg to Rayadurg (100 kms.)

This has been approved and construction is in progress. Its anticipated cost is about Rs. 35 crore.

2. Hubli-Karwar (191 kms.)

3. Chamrajanagar-Sathya Mangalam-Coimbtore (180 kms.)

Surveys for these lines are in progress to assess cost and financial remunerativeness of these projects.

4. Chamarjanagar-Maddur via Yelandur (180 kms. approx.)

5. Mysore-Bellary via Sira (340 kms. approx.)

Surveys for these lines have not been taken up to assess their financial implication. In view of severe constraint of resources and heavy commitments already on hand, these projects cannot be considered at present.

Alleppey-Kayam Kulam Rail Line

2696. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how much amount was allotted to Alleppey-Kayam Kulam rail line ;

(b) how much out of it has been spent upto June, 1985 ; and

(c) when the project is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) : A taken amount of Rs. 1000/- has been allotted in 1985-86 to keep the project in the Budget.

(c) The completion of the project will depend on the availability of resources in the coming years.

Construction of Kottoor-Amba-Samudram Inter.State Road.

2697. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that construction of the Kottoor-Amba-samudram inter-State road (Kerala-

Tamil Nadu) is a long standing demand of the people ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) : During the 6th Five Year Plan, the Kerala Government had forwarded certain proposals for being financed under the Central aid programme of state roads of inter-state or economic importance, which included the Kottoor-Ambasamudram, an inter-state Road also. The proposal however could not be accommodated owing to limitation of resources and other priority considerations.

Policy regarding providing Dining care in Trains

2699. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state :

(a) the number of trains that have been provided with dining cars ;

(b) whether Government have introduced a change in its policy regarding providing dining cars in trains ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) : Dining Cars have been provided on 18 pairs of trains and Pantry/Buffer cars on 71 pairs. The policy now being followed is to replace Dining cars by Pantry cars as far as possible and to serve to passengers on trains meals etc. which are picked up from static catering units at stations.

Moratorium on the Opening of New Universities

2700. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a moratorium on the opening of new Universities ;

(b) if so, since when and upto what time ;

(c) whether some of the Institutions deemed as universities have moved the Government to convert them into full fledged universities ;

(d) if so, details thereof and the Government reaction thereto ; and

(e) the number of the institutions under the Centre now deemed as universities ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) : At its meeting held on the 4th October, 1983 the Executive Council of the Jamia Millia Islamia decided to request the Ministry of Education and University Grants Commission to grant statutory central university status to the Jamia. The proposal was considered by the University Grants Commission and it regretted its inability to accept the proposal to convert the Jamia, at present a deemed university, into statutory university.

(e) Fifteen institutions have so far been declared deemed-to-be universities by the Central Government under section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act.

Leak Detected in Power Tunnel of Edamalayar Hydro Electric Project

2701. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the assistance of Central Water Power Commission and Central Electricity Authority to study

in detail about the leak detected in the power tunnel of the Edamalyar Hydro Electric Project ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to assist the Kerala Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir. On a request from the Chairman, Kerala State Electricity Board, a team of officers from the Central Water Commission, Central Electricity Authority and Geological Survey of India visited the Edamalyar Hydro Electric Project site. The team has given suggestions to the State Electricity Board for taking necessary remedial action.

Trains Cancelled Permanently in Bhavnagar Division

2702. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of trains which have been cancelled permanently in Bhavnagar Division for the last three years ;

(b) the reasons therefor ; and

Year	NMEP (Rural)		NMEP (Urban)		
	Cash	Kind	Cash	Kind	Total
	(Rs. in lakhs)				
1982—83	345.00	139.28	15.41	3.49	503.18
1983—84	500.00	276.54	—	0.09	776.63
1984—85	809.09	327.23	—	30.51	1166.83

Power Generation by Indigenous Built Sets

2704. SHREMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have undertaken the programme to generate

(c) whether there is any proposal to restore them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Three pairs.

(b) 285/286 Siher-Palitana passenger and 297/298 Gadhada-Swaminarayan-Ningale Mixed due to poor patronisation and 379/380 Saradiya-Junagadh Mixed were cancelled due to completely washed away track.

(c) No, Sir.

Assistance Rendered to State Government of Gujarat to Control Malaria

2703. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state assistance rendered to state Government of Gujarat during the last three years, year-wise to control malaria ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The year-wise break-up of Central Assistance to the Government of Gujarat under the National Malaria Eradication programme for the last three years is as under :—

power from indigenously built sets during the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the number of such indigenously built sets that have been engaged in thermal power generation during this year ; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by

Bharat Heavy Electric Limited in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) : A number of indigenously manufactured thermal generating units are in operation. At the beginning of the current year 1985-86, their number was 117 with an aggregate capacity of 17,440 MW. Although the units are manufactured by BHEL these are operated by the Electricity Boards and the programme of generation is made by the State Electricity Board/Central Electricity Authority.

Expenditure Incurred by Union Government of Education during the Sixth Plan

2705. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
SHRI ANIL BASU :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the allocation and expenditure of the Union Government on education during the Sixth Plan, year-wise, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : The allocation and expenditure of the Union Government on education excluding Culture

and Sports during the Sixth Five Year Plan are Rs. 652.92 crores and Rs. 587.17 crores respectively. The year-wise details are as under :—

(Rs. in crores)		
Year	Allocation	Expenditure
1980-81	85.03	66.48
1981-82	94.53	86.06
1982-83	122.93	108.11
1983-84	151.78	133.25
1984-85	198.65	193.27

Shipping Development Fund Committee

2706. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the details of dues owed by Fishing Companies to the Shipping Development Fund Committee, giving figures of principal and interest accrued thereon, separately, as on June 30, 1985.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : Details are given in the statements I and II given below.

Statement-I

Statement showing the principal amount of rupees loan due for repayment and not paid by fishing companies (Position as on 30.6 1985)

Sl. No.	Name of the Companies	Amount
1	2	3
A. State Public Sector :		
1.	Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Ltd.	6,30,000.00
2.	Kerala Fisheries Corpn. Ltd.	45,399.00
3.	Tamil Nadu Fisheries Dev. Corpn.	1,03,116.00

1	2	3
B. <i>Private Sector :</i>		
1.	Acqua Food Products (P) Ltd.	9,75,000.00
2.	Pron Magnate (P) Ltd.	2,32,227.11
3.	West Coast Marine (P) Ltd.	7,25,000.00
4.	Marshall Sea Foods	8,41,580.00
5.	Suraj Fisheries (P) Ltd.	5,74,800.00
6.	Uni Marine (P) Ltd.	8,76,200.00
7.	Phoenix India Marine (P) Ltd.	1,95,000.00
8.	Vani Marines (P) Ltd.	2,00,000.00
		<u>53,98,322.11</u>

Statement-II

Statement showing the half yearly interest overdue against Fishing Trawler Companies (Position as on 30.6.1985)

Sl. No.	Name of the Companies	Amount
1	2	3
A. <i>State Public Sector :</i>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Ltd.	4,01,938.18
2.	Kerala Fisheries Corpn. Ltd.	4,45,308.66
3.	Tamil Nadu Fisheries Corpn.	480.78
B. <i>Private Sector :</i>		
1.	Acqua Foods Products (P) Ltd.	12,25,813.66
2.	Phoenix India Marine (P) Ltd.	2,89,859.33
3.	West Coast Marine (P) Ltd.	9,51,040.90
4.	Sancheti Food Products Ltd.	13,30,409.82
5.	Satyasai Marine (P) Ltd.	2,72,406.25
6.	Arya Fisheries Ltd.	—
7.	Uni Marine (P) Ltd.	8,49,024.34

1	2	3
8.	Marshall Sea Foods Ltd.	8,26,616.32
9.	Suraj Fisheries (P) Ltd.	6,70,509.90
10.	Vani Marine (P) Ltd.	62,223.35
11.	Marine Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.	39,994.93
12.	Pron Magnate Pvt. Ltd.	82,739.77
13.	Yamuna Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd.	—
14.	Saphire Fisheries (P) Ltd.	—
15.	S.B.S. Marine Exports (P) Ltd.	4,43,901.12
16.	Annai Fisheries (P) Ltd.	73,980.03
17.	Columbia Sea Foods (P) Ltd.	1,00,941.50
18.	Rainbow Sea Foods (P) Ltd.	67,418.09
19.	Coromandal Marine (P) Ltd.	1,82,480.82
20.	Leela Sea Foods (P) Ltd.	22,207.37
21.	Dawn Fisheries (P) Ltd.	22,207.37
22.	Samro Food Processors (P) Ltd.	—
23.	Golden Fisheries (P) Ltd.	—
24.	Four Seasons Fisheries (P) Ltd.	3,097.89
25.	Varun Marine Products (P) Ltd.	—
26.	Tropical Shipping. Co. Ltd.	—
27.	Srinivasa Sea Foods (P) Ltd.	73,551.73
28.	Gujarat Fisheries Dev. Corpn.	—
29.	Bettle Glass (P) Ltd.	—
Total :		88,38,212.11

Recruitment of Lecturers and Professors by Universities

2707. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Universities, recruit lecturers, readers

and professors from among the local teaching staff members ;

(b) if so, corrective measures likely to be taken in this regard ; and

(c) the details regarding the selection of Readers and Professors made

by Central Universities, University-wise during 1983-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) : A Cymmittee appointed by the University Grants Commission, which reviewed the functioning of the Central Universities, has, in its report submitted towards the end of 1983, observed that in the older Central Universities, a majority of senior positions of teachers are filled by recruitment of teachers who are already working in those Universities. The UGC is examining a proposal under which at least 50% of the fresh posts created in the Universities should be filled by candidates from other Universities. The legal and other issues involved in this proposal have to be carefully examined before any view is taken.

(c) The required information is being collected from all the Central Universities and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Implementation of Reservation Orders for Admission to Various Colleges under Delhi University

2708. **SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :**
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the directives regarding reservation of seat for SC/ST students in Delhi University ;

(b) whether these directives on SC/STs admission to various colleges under the Delhi University are being flouted (as appeared in the Times of India dated 9.7.1985) ; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken to see that the directives are adhered to ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) 22.5 percent

(15% for Scheduled Castes and 7.5% for Scheduled Tribes interchangeable, if necessary) of the total number of seats should be reserved for admission to various undergraduate courses in colleges. The allotment for this category of students is made by the University for each college.

(b) and (c) : According to the information furnished by Delhi University, it is not quite correct to say that the directives on SC/ST are being flouted by the colleges. The University has, however, received a few complaints from the SC/ST candidates who were offered admission to the first year of undergraduate courses for the Arts/Social Sciences for the academic year 1985-86, that they had been refused admission by various colleges. The University authorities are persuading the Principals of the Colleges concerned to grant admissions to these candidates and the University hopes that all such candidates would be got adjusted in one college or the other.

Performance and Capacity Utilisation of Ports

2709. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :**
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the productive performance and capacity utilisation of the major ports during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) if so, the name of the ports where capacity utilisation has been decided ;

(c) whether there has been a sharp decline in the capacity utilisation in Paradip Port ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the capacity utilisation of Paradip and other ports where it is under-utilised during the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :
(a) and (b) : The level of cargo handling and capacity utilisation of all the major ports, has been assessed by the Working Group on VII Plan.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The capacity for handling iron ore at the ports of Paradip, Madras, Mormugao and Visakhapatnam are under-utilised because of the general recession in export market for iron ore. Government are making efforts to promote the export of iron ore. The capacity at the docks in Calcutta is under-utilised due to fall in traffic and in order to offset this to the extent possible, Government have sanctioned a scheme for installation of modern container handling facilities at Calcutta. The capacity utilisation in other ports has been found to be generally satisfactory.

**Installed Capacity of Orissa
Power Projects**

2710. **SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :** Will the Minister of IRRI-

GATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the present installed capacity of the power projects in the State of Orissa ;

(b) the total MW of power which can be generated on completion of the on-going power projects in the State ; and

(c) by which time those on-going power projects are expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) : Presently installed generating plant capacity in Orissa State is about 1135 MW (provisional) Major and medium power projects aggregating to 1207.5 MW are under execution in the State. Their capacity and anticipated commissioning schedules based on the present assessment of progress are given below :—

Sl. No.	Project	Capacity (MW)	Likely Commissioning date
1.	Hirakud VII Unit	1 × 37.5	1987-88
2.	Rengali	2 × 50	1985-86
3.	Upper Kolab	3 × 80	1986-87 & 1987-88
4.	Upper Indravati	4 × 150	1989-90 & 1990-91
5.	Rengali Extension	3 × 50	1987-88 & 1988-89
6.	Upper Kolab Extension	1 × 80	1988-89

Indian Students in Russian Universities

2711. **SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian students studying and doing research work in

all the Universities of Russia in the year 1984-85 ; and

(b) the number of Indian students doing research in Russia in space technology ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) 1010.

(b) None.

**South Korean Offer for Deepening
Paradip Port**

**2712. SHRI SOMNATH RATH:
SHRI SATYENDRA
NARAYAN SINHA :**

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a South Korean firm has offered a credit of \$ 115 million to India for deepening the Paradip port to enable the entry of bulk carriers of 2 lakh D.W.T. and the offer also aims to increase iron export through the port to the South Korean Steel Company ;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the credit offer from the South Korean firm ;

(c) if so, the broad terms and the estimated cost of the project ; and

(d) by what time the project is likely to be completed ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :**

(a) Yes, Sir. An offer has been received by M.M.T.C.

(b) Not yet.

(c) The proposal envisages deepening of the approach channel, entrance channel, turning basin from 12.25 to 20 Mtrs. and setting up a new berth with mechanised handling facilities for export of iron ore. M/s. Hyundai Corporation have indicated that the cost of upgradation of the port as indicated above will be US \$ 115.525 million.

(d) A completion time of 3 years has been indicated by the South Korean firm M/s Hyundai Corporation in its proposal.

**Appointment of a Contractor to
Attend Civil Engineering works
of SCIA Bombay**

**2713. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOW-
DHARY :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the head office of the Shipping Corporation of India at Bombay has the technical staff to attend to the Civil Engineering works ; and

(b) if so, the reasons as to why a contractor has been engaged for the same jobs on payment of Rs. 26,000/- per month ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :**

(a) and (b) : Shipping Corporation of India has at present one Civil Engineer and 6 other technical staff to attend to the Civil Engineering Works. This staff carries out the maintenance of the SCI's head office building at Bombay. In addition, SCI has 110 owned/leased houses spread over in Bombay and Greater Bombay upto a distance of 45 kms. and maintenance of these houses cannot be done with the existing staff. In view of this and due to fluctuating volume of maintenance activity SCI has been engaging contractors for maintenance of these houses since inception. The monthly expenditure involved in this contract is Rs. 15,500/-.

**Zerox/Photo-Copying Jobs given to
Private Companies by S.C.I.
Bombay**

**2714. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOW-
DHARY :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of automatic zerox/photo-copying machines are lying idle in the head-office of Shipping Corporation of India Bombay ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ; and

(c) whether such jobs as may be performed by putting the aforesaid machines to use have been given to private companies and if so, the reason therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) : The Shipping Corporation of India Limited has 14 xerox/photocopying machines. Most of these are outdated and accordingly out of commission for want of consumables and spares.

(c) In view of the above, some jobs pertaining to xeroxing/photocopying of voluminous nature such as reports, documents, statements of large size etc. are at present done by SCI through contractors. The SCI is being advised to develop "in house capability" for this.

Sprinkler and Drip System of Irrigation

2715. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of

IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sprinkler and drip system of irrigation are useful for conservation of water and for avoiding its wastage ;

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating a plan of action for the use of these systems for the benefit of small and marginal farmers in India ; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : To encourage use of sprinkler/drip system, Ministry of Irrigation and Power had sanctioned a centrally sponsored scheme during 1982-83. Under this scheme subsidies were made available to small and marginal farmers and other farmers on the following pattern.

I. Rates of subsidy		Upper limit of subsidy for	
Small & marginal farmer (percent)	Other farmer (percent)	Small & marginal farmer (in Rs.)	other farmer
50	20	20,000	8000
II. Approved ceiling in terms of units			
(1) Small and marginal farmers		75 percent	
(2) Other farmers		25 "	

An amount of Rs. 2.16 crores was released as matching central subsidy to various States during 1982-83 to 1984-85. The Centrally sponsored scheme is proposed to be continued during Seventh Plan.

[Translation]

Demands made by Working Group on Thermal Power

2716. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the demand made by working group on Thermal Power and whether the Planning Commission have given their approval for Thermal Power ; and

(b) the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) The working Group on Power envisaged thermal capacity addition of

22,990 MW during the Seventh Plan period.

(b) The Seventh Plan is yet to be finalised and approved by the National Development Council ; present indications suggest a target of about 16,000 MW for thermal capacity addition in the Plan period.

Setting up a Thermal Power Project with the Soviet Assistance in Kahalgaon

2717. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation is setting up a project with Soviet assistance at Kahalgaon in Bihar, and if so, the estimated cost and other details thereof ;

(b) whether it is proposed to select Ekchari place for dumping the ash emitted out of this project in place of Madhopur Bhorath selected earlier after survey was conducted in 1980-81, if so, reasons therefore ;

(c) whether Government are aware of the danger of pollution of the Ganga river due to flood during monsoon when ash will fall into the river because Ekchari is situated on the bank of Ganga river ;

(d) if so, estimated cost of raising obstruction to check pollution of Ganga water due to falling of ash mixed with rain water ; and

(e) when a final decision is likely to be taken to select the place for dumping of ash keeping in view all these aspects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Government have approved the Kahalgaon super thermal project (4×210MW) at an estimated cost of Rs. 1058.64 crores. The Soviet assistance will be about 250 million Roubles.

(b) An area near Ekchari place, which is about 3-4 kms. from the plant area, is being surveyed. This area is being surveyed as it is free from habitation, and is in the proximity of the plant.

(c) and (d) : Government as well as NTPC are fully aware of the necessity of ensuring that no pollution occurs from the ash disposal area in any season. Ash disposal area in NTPC projects are designed to prevent the escape of ash into natural water by providing suitable embankments. No additional expenditure is anticipated, since such facilities are provided by NTPC irrespective of where the ash disposal area is located.

(e) A final decision on the ash disposal area will be taken after a detailed survey has been conducted and advantages of the alternative areas have been fully considered.

[English]

Motivation for Family Planning

2718. SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps are being taken by Government besides creating awareness through media to directly approach Target Groups and motivate them to adopt family planning ;

(b) whether counselling is done to motivate women at the post partum stage in hospitals ; and

(c) if not, whether Government considering to set up a cell or unit at hospitals in view of the vital importance of controlling the population growth ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) : Inter-personal communication is an important component of the strategy for creating demand for con-

traception. Motivation of people to adopt family planning is an important responsibility of various functionaries in the health and family welfare infra-structure at different levels. Post Partum units attached with various hospitals play a significant role in providing the necessary motivation and family planning services.

Housing Scheme for Delhi University Teachers

2719. SHRI SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Education proposed a Housing Scheme of Rs. six crore to the striking teachers of the Delhi University in January 1983 ;

(b) whether proposal for such Housing Scheme was cleared by the University Grants Commission in March 1985 ; and

(c) when the Ministry of Education is likely to approve this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) During January, 1983, the Ministry had agreed to consider a scheme of construction of staff quarters for the employees of Colleges in Delhi at a cost of Rs. 6.00 crores. The total outlay for this scheme was to be raised by the U.G.C. sanctioning a grant of Rs. 1.00 crore, the managements of Colleges providing Rs. 1.00 crore, and the University drawing an advance of Rs. 4.00 crores from the Provident fund investment of the College employees. The advance taken from the Provident fund with interest thereon was to be repaid by the University over a number of years out of the grants to be provided by the Government annually. The detailed scheme was to be formulated by the University and submitted to Government through the U.G.C.

(b) and (c) : Proposals from 22 Colleges have been received in several

instalments since March, 1985. On the basis of these proposals, a scheme for payment of grants has been worked out. Financial sanction for this scheme is still to be accorded.

[Translation]

Training to Candidates Selected for the Post of Assistant Station Master

2720. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a provision for the training of candidates who qualify the Assistant Station Master Examination of the Railway Service Commission ;

(b) if so, whether the unsuccessful trainees are given another chance to reappear in the examination at their own expenses and in case they do not succeed again, they are not taken in service ; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider to give an opportunity to these candidates to serve on lower posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, as a rule ; excepting in case of trainees of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe Communities who are given a second chance with stipend and a third chance without stipend.

(c) No, Sir.

[English]

NPCC Bids For Global Tenders

2721. SHRI K. C. RAO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether N.P.C.C. have participated in some of the bids of the Global tenders floated by some foreign countries ;

(b) what are the accrued losses so far incurred and are there any chances of this concern running in profit in the near future ; and

(c) why is there delay in appointing a full time Chairman ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are no accrued losses and it is estimated that the Corporation will earn a profit of about Rs. 2.12 crores in 1984-85.

(c) The appointment of a full time Chairman is being processed.

Plan to Provide Body Scan and Head Scanning Machines in Hospitals at Municipal Town

2722. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many full body scans and head scanning machines have been installed in India ;

(b) whether there is any plan to ensure that all Hospitals in Municipal Towns have this facilities available with them within a short span of time ; and

(c) if no such plan exists, will the Central Government in Co-ordination with the State Governments take up such a scheme in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government do not have information about the number of full body scans and head scanning machined which have been installed in the country. However, according to the available information, 26 institutions have been granted custom duty exemption for importing CT scanners.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is not possible to envisage such a scheme in view of the paucity of resources.

Balwaries Sanctioned during 1985-86

2723. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Balwaries will be sanctioned during 1985-86 ; and

(b) how many creches will be sanctioned during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Balwadi Nutrition Programme is a non-expanding and Non-Plan Scheme. Therefore, there is no question of sanctioning more balwadis during 1985-86.

(b) 1,000 new creches are proposed to be opened during 1985-86.

National Commission on the Problem of Children

2724. SHRI MURLI DEORA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are serious lacunae in the existing laws governing juveniles and this has been seriously affecting a large number of children around the country ; and

(b) whether Government propose to constitute a National Commission of inquiry to go into the problems of juveniles and suggest model legislation therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M.

CHANDRASEKHAR : (a) The Children Act, 1960 (Central) which is applicable to all the Union Territories was amended suitably in 1978 to plug the loopholes in the Act. The implementation of the Children's Acts and the welfare measures for juvenile delinquents come under the purview of the State Governments.

(b) Presently, there is no proposal to constitute a National Commission on the problem of children.

Purchase of Ships from Foreign Shipyards

2725. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons behind Government's decision to purchase ship from the foreign shipyards instead of setting up of a shipyard complex in the country, which would save the foreign currency as well as fulfil our demand and provide jobs to the unemployed persons ;

(b) whether Government propose to change its decision ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a), (b) and (c) : Permission to shipping companies to purchase ship from foreign shipyards is given after thoroughly examining all aspects like the capacity/capability of Indian shipyards to build such ships, the pari passu obligation of the shipping companies, the time to be taken by the Indian shipyards to build the ship, the terms of deferred credit offered by the foreign shipyard, the price required to be paid to the foreign shipyard vis-a-vis the price of indigenous shipyard etc. It has not been possible to set up an additional shipyard as it is not possible to provide funds at this stage, due to budgetary constraints and other national priorities.

Power Finance and Development Corporation

2726. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up the Power Finance and Development Corporation during the current Financial Year ;

(b) if so, the reasons of the delay in implementing the above proposal ; and

(c) what specific roles are going to be played by the above power finance and development corporation ; in taking up new projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) : A proposal to set up a Power Finance Corporation is under examination.

Proposal to Establish International Hindi University

2727. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to establish International Hindi University ;

(b) if so, its location and the amount allocated for it ; and

(c) the other details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) A proposal to establish an International Hindi University has been included in the Seventh Plan proposals of the Ministry of Education. These proposals have yet to be approved by the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c) : Decisions about these will have to await the approval of the proposal.

**Instructions to Make all Purchases
through Central Govt. Empolyees
Consumers Cooperative Society
Ltd., New Delhi**

2728. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms Office Memorandum No. 14/14/80-Welfare dated 14.7.1981 made it incumbent on all Central departments, their attached and subordinate offices and other Organisations financed and/or controlled by the Government located at Delhi/New Delhi to purchase all items of Stationery, Electrical, sanitary and other Goods from the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd., New Delhi ;

(b) whether all Offices under her Ministry including all Hospitals, AIIMS following the above instruction and buying these items from the Society ;

(c) if not, a list of all offices falling under her Ministry covered by the above said order ; and

(d) steps taken to ensure compliance of the order in letter and spirit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b), (c) and (d) : Instructions were issued to all the Delhi/New Delhi-based attached/subordinate offices and autonomous/statutory organisations under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for compliance of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms orders relating to purchase of stationery items etc. The position about the compliance of these orders is being ascertained.

University for Workers

2729. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a proposal for setting up University for workers ;

(b) if so, details of the proposal and Government reaction thereto ;

(c) whether Government propose to have a course of training in such university for top bureaucrats and management with a view to bring about better understanding and realism of workers' problems ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) : Does not arise.

10+2 System of Education

2730. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the newly introduced 10+2 system in education will be reformative and progressive in comparison to already existing system and if so, in what sense ;

(b) whether the Central Government are expected to incur some additional expenses ; and

(c) if so, what would be the total amount and from where this will be met ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The National Policy Resolution on Education adopted by the Government of India in 1986 envisaged a new common pattern of education for the country. This new system of education envisages a 10+2+3 pattern of education, in which general education has been recommended upto Class X, so that

children in their formative years get an opportunity for allround development. Study of languages, Sciences, Mathematics and Social Sciences has been made compulsory upto Class X. Health and Physical Education, Socially Useful Productive Work and Fine Arts have also been made compulsory subjects. At the Higher Secondary stage, i.e. +2 stage, diversified courses, both academic and vocational, have been provided so that education at this stage is comprehensive. The 10+2 system of education is an improvement over the old system in the following respects :—

- (i) General education is for Ten Years instead of seven or eight years as it was in earlier system.
- (ii) The branching or diversification of courses takes place when child is sixteen and is exposed to all major areas of knowledge to choose from according to his interest and aptitude.
- (iii) This system ensures better access to educational opportunities and equity as it has done away with differentiated course or courses with two levels of competencies in a single subject.
- (iv) The new system is made more work oriented, helps to build a better attitude towards every kind of work including manual work and promotes a better work ethic and develops productivity consciousness among pupils.
- (v) The 10+2 system is aimed at siphoning off a large section of students to vocational streams preparing them for suitable jobs at the end of class XII and thereby reduce pressure on Universities.

The 10+2 pattern of education has now been adopted by all States and Union Territories except Haryana,

Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan. With the exception of Himachal Pradesh, these States have also decided to switch over to the 10+2 system in principle, and are presently involved in the process of necessary rationalization of courses, examination system etc.

(b) and (c) : No Central assistance has been given to the States/Union Territories for switching over to the 10+2 system of school education.

Nathpa Jhakhari Project

2731. SHRI SUKH RAM : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nathpa Jhakhari Hydel Project in Himachal Pradesh has been cleared by the Department of Power ;

(b) if so, what would be its installed capacity and the estimate generation cost of power per unit ;

(c) whether financial provision has been made for its expenditure in the Seventh Plan of the State and the Centre ; and

(d) if so, how much and in what proportion between the State Government and the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (d) : The Nathpa Jhakri Hydro-electric Project, envisaging the installation of six units of 170 MW each, is proposed to be implemented as a joint-venture of the Governments of India and Himachal Pradesh, sharing the cost and benefits in the ratio of 75 : 25 respectively. The estimated unit sale cost of energy at power house bus-bar is 34.5 paise. Modalities for taking investment decision are in progress. A provision of Rs. 90.00 crores has been made in the Central Plan, during the Seventh Plan, for this project.

**Payment of Enhanced Excise Duty
on Insulators**

2732. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Comptroller and Auditor General in his Report 1983-84 has cited a case where the Indian Railways have paid enhanced excise duty on insulators due to an anomaly in rates of duty charged for the same insulators imported via Madras and Calcutta ports ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this anomaly ; and

(c) the action proposed by Government to set right the anomaly and get refund of excess duty paid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : The subject of refund and anomaly in classification of insulators by Customs authorities at different parts is already under consideration of Special Bench of Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal, New Delhi and the matter is subjudice.

[Translation]

**Selling of Reserved Tickets in Bogus
Name at Delhi and New Delhi
Stations**

2733. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether collies charge heavy amounts from passengers for providing seats in trains and for getting reservation made for them in trains by selling reserved tickets in bogus names at Delhi and New Delhi Railway Stations particularly for Jayanti Janta Express train at New Delhi railway station ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that people have to wait for two months on getting reservation in Jayanti Janta Express and other several trains ;

(c) whether travel agents sell the tickets, which are reserved in bogus names, openly in Amrit Kaur Bazar by the side of New Delhi Railway Station by taking bribe ; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any action after conducting a high level inquiry into these matters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Complaints about licensed porters changing premium for providing cornered seats to passengers in unreserved coaches on trains including Jayanti Janta Express have been received. No cases of porters selling tickets reserved in bogus names have, however, come to notice.

(b) Accommodation in Jayanti Janta Express and other trains is normally available at short notice. Some difficulty is however, experienced during rush periods like summer vacation and festival seasons when accommodation gets booked much in advance.

(c) Some complaints about travel agents in Amrit Kaur Market opposite New Delhi Railway Station indulging in re-sale of reserved tickets booked in fictitious names have come to notice.

(d) Vigorous measures are taken to curb cornering of unreserved seats and blackmarketing in reserved tickets. Between the period February to July, 1985, 31 persons including 6 licensed porters were apprehended for cornering seats and handed over to Government Railway Police for prosecution. In addition 12 tourists found re-selling reserved tickets were apprehended and handed over to Government Railway Police.

[English]

Appointment of Foreign Nationals in Indian Universities

2734. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :
SMT. KISHORI SINHA :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain fresh restrictions have been imposed by Government in regard to appointment of foreign nationals in Indian Universities and their research programmes ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and reasons thereof ;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to ensure compliance of Government instructions in this regard by the universities ; and

(d) whether these restrictions are likely to affect the academic freedom ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d) : The instructions followed by the Government of India in regard to the procedure to be observed in respect of foreign scholars visiting India under

various programmes including appointment of foreign nationals in Indian universities and their research programmes have recently been consolidated to facilitate easy references and brought to the notice of Vice-Chancellors of all universities/deemed universities etc. for their guidance/compliance. The universities have been requested to obtain prior clearance of the Government of India for appointment of foreign nationals and for research projects to be undertaken by foreign scholars. Under the prescribed procedure visa forentry into India in respect of such foreign nationals is issued by the Indian Missions abroad after such proposals have been approved by the Government of India.

Expenditure of Developing Languages

2735. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred during the last three years to develop Hindi as well as other languages of our country with year-wise and language-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : The year-wise and language-wise details of expenditure incurred by the Ministry of Education during the last three years to develop Hindi as well other languages of our country are as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Hindi	164.23	321.59	393.59
Sanskrit	254.25	306.58	346.04
Urdu	26.07	30.21	40.33
Sindhi	3.10	3.20	4.00
Other Modern Indian Languages	131.19	143.87	170.31

Sprinkler Irrigation Scheme

2736. SHRIMATI BASAVA-RAJESHWARI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received proposal from the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development to the effect that the subsidy to large farmers for sprinkler irrigation be withdrawn and also to

reduce their payment period from 7 to 5 years ;

(b) when this scheme was introduced and number of farmers benefited under this scheme ;

(c) the amount of subsidy spent by now ; and

(d) whether the above scheme is remunerative in terms of money and water ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) : The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for encouraging use of sprinkler irrigation system along with other lifting devices was introduced by the Ministry of Irrigation in 1982-83. Under the scheme subsidies at varying rates are made available to small and marginal farmers and other farmers for installation of sprinkler sets. An amount of Rs. 2.16 crores as matching Central assistance has been released to the States during the period 1982-83 to 1984-85.

(d) The studies indicate that sprinkler irrigation is found to be cost effective in those areas where the soils are porous, land is undulating and water resources are scarce.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Sir, I have already given notice of a discussion on homicidal exercise of death penalty under Criminal Law (Amendment) Act under Rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER : We will discuss that in the Business Advisory Committee and decide it.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, this is with regard to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act.

MR. SPEAKER : We will do that. I have got your letter. But I do not think it is imperative for me to take it up now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, there was a discussion in this House on the performance of the TV and there was a letter from the Prime Minister to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. It has appeared in the press. We, the Members of Parliament, are entitled to know the full text and will know what are the guidelines with regard to Door-darshan.

MR. SPEAKER : It is his wish whether he wants to lay it on the Table of the House.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I would like to refer to Rule 370 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER : I have also seen it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, if a Minister makes a reference to any letter, in that case the document is laid on the Table of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, it is not a document. No, Sir.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, the P.T.I. carried an extract of the Prime Minister's letter and we would like to know the full text of that letter.

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. Not allowed. I don't agree.

(Interruptions)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You don't agree, but it has no rationale, Sir. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is the Prime Minister's letter. He writes so many letters. I know that and I have seen that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please read Rule 370.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, it is consistent with that. Even if a Minister makes a reference, we can demand that it should be laid on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER : No. I have gone through it. I have got your letter.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, do you like this practice of leakage of letters to the newspapers ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is upto him to place any letters on the Table of the House. But I cannot demand any letter to be laid on the Table.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Over-ruled. I do not agree.

Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of Regional Engineering College, Durgapur for 1983-84.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur, for the year 1983-84.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur, for the year 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1271/85.]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the Working of National Institute of Homoeopathy for 1983-84, Central Research Institute for Yoga, New Delhi for 1982-83, 1983-84.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, for the year 1983-84.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1272/85].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Research Institute for Yoga, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Research Institute for Yoga, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1273/85].
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Research Institute for Yoga, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Research Institute for Yoga, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1274/85].

Annual Report of Shipping Development Fund Committee, New Delhi for 1983-84 and Review on the Working of the said Committee for 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shipping Development Fund Committee, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (6) of section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Shipping Development

Fund Committee, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1274/85].

Indian Electricity (Amendment) Rules

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 425 in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1985 together with an explanatory statement under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1275/85].

Annual Report and Review on the Working of Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi for 1983-84 and Statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1276/85].

12.07 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 7th August, 1985, agreed without any amendment to the State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1985, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th July, 1985.”

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we will take up Calling Attention.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Sir, I have a point of Order. Sir, I have tabled a question some time back on the same subject. I would like to submit that I am not against the subject being discussed now in the House. It should be discussed. I am very much concerned about this. But my point is that I have tabled a question on the very same subject about a month back. A couple of days back I have got a letter from the Question Branch of your Secretariat that under Rule 41(2) sub-clause (xix), my question would not be admitted. The Rule says :

“(xix) it shall not refer discourteously to a friendly foreign country ;”

So, Sir, if my question was rejected, then on the same plea this should also be rejected. I do not know how this has been allowed. I want your guidance, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the time for discussing it. You can come

and discuss this with me in my Chamber.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : All right, Sir, I will come and discuss it with you. But, Sir, I should be allowed to speak on this.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. You will not be allowed to speak on this.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Then, Sir, you can allow it to be discussed under Rule 193. This is an important subject. Without any reason, my question was rejected on the same subject.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Namgyal, will you take your seat now ? We cannot do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : It is a valid point.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Sir, you must look into the circumstances why it was rejected.

MR. SPEAKER : We might have made a mistake.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Now Mr. Bhattam.

12.08 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

[*English*]

Situation arising out of Pakistan's attempt to develop Nuclear Bomb and supply to them of Krypton electronic Triggers by the United States of America

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereto :

[Shri S. M. Bhattam]

"On the situation arising out of Pakistan's attempt to develop nuclear bomb and supply to them of Krypton electronic triggers by the United States of America and the action taken by the Government in regard thereto."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): The non-peaceful dimension of Pakistan's nuclear programme has been a matter of concern for India. Contrary to the claims by Pakistan's leaders, available evidence and public statements by Pakistan scientists suggest that Pakistan has been pursuing the objective of acquiring the wherewithal to manufacture nuclear weapons. Government have also been concerned at the regrettable attitude of certain countries which have chosen to turn a blind eye to these moves by Pakistan which could only have the effect of encouraging it to go ahead in this direction.

Reports which have appeared from time to time in the international media in this regard, particularly about the clandestine procurement of nuclear equipment and components by Pakistan, have reinforced our apprehensions. Of immediate relevance are the case of a Pakistani national who was caught in the process of smuggling krytrons from the United States to Pakistan and the recent report by the ABC correspondent John Scali that Pakistan had carried out a non-nuclear explosion using krytrons of U.S. origin. While the U.S. State Department has been unforthcoming on the revelations made by Scali, we hope that the United States, resulting from PM's discussions with President Reagan, will exercise its influence to dissuade Pakistan from pursuing the course.

Our concerns on this subject which have been conveyed on different occasions to the Government of Pakistan at various levels were reiterated

during the recent visit of the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan.

Government are concerned at the likelihood of Pakistan acquiring nuclear weapons which would result in a qualitative change in the security environment in our region. India remains committed to developing nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. However, we cannot but take into account these developments in our neighbourhood which have grave implications for our security. I wish to assure the House that Government have been keeping, and will continue to keep, a constant vigil on all developments having a bearing on the country's security.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Pakistan is fast threatening to become a nuclear power and acquire nuclear capability. Pakistan is making feverish attempt and preparing for manufacturing a nuclear bomb. Our Prime Minister recently mentioned that Pakistan was very close to making a bomb. In fact, it has already acquired a bomb; it is in possession of a bomb which is prepared by it.

The American Broadcasting Corporation recently made an announcement to the effect that Pakistan had successfully conducted a test with Krypton electronic triggers for a nuclear blast in Kahuto nuclear complex.

This has changed the situation and upset the balance militarily and politically in the South Asia. The Ambassador of Pakistan recently stated that Pakistan had acquired capability to produce two atom bombs in a year.

Pakistan has five nuclear installations, out of which one is subjected to international inspection and safeguards.

12.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

Pakistan set up a uranium enrichment plant at Kahuta. This plant produces

90 per cent of the enriched uranium necessary for preparing a nuclear weapon. Pakistan also built a re-processing facility capable of producing plutonium which can be used for nuclear bombs. On account of this, it is in fact the nerve-centre for Pakistan's nuclear weapons. Now, at the top of all this, Pakistan has successfully conducted a test for triggering of a device for nuclear blast. In fact, it can even explode a bomb.

At the same time, we cannot forget that Pakistan had attacked our country thrice in the past and that being so, it is a veritable threat to the safety, security and independence of this country. We have to take a serious note of this. What does our Prime Minister say about this? What is the reaction of the Government? The Prime Minister said at one time that he was worried and very much concerned about it. He expressed the grave concern of the nation and in fact he has stated that it would tremendously change the military balance in this sub-continent. What exactly are we going to do? It is no good announcing or saying that we are thinking as to what we should do, we have not made any decision about it and we are thinking about it. That was the statement made by the Prime Minister at one stage. May I respectfully say that there cannot be any vacillation in this regard? There should be no ambiguity, no uncertainty and we must be very clear and categorical about our approach attitude. Our decision should be firm and very clear and the nation should know about it. If the Government are thinking about it, may I ask whether the Cabinet has exercised its mind over this? Is the Party in power considering the matter and if so, what is its decision? Has the Government taken the opposition into confidence and consulted the leaders of the opposition to deliberate on this issue? Why cannot the Government themselves come forward with a White Paper in this regard and subject it for discussion? Can we not arrive at a national consensus on this matter? I suppose that it is necessary to arrive at

a national consensus very soon on this problem and on the basis of the firm decision taken in this regard by all parties concerned, by all the people interested in the welfare of our nation, we will have to march forward in the desired direction, in the direction which is decided upon.

There are two or three alternatives before us. Either we can make a bomb, or once again reiterate our own ethical stand and say that we are not interested in going in for a nuclear weapon, or we can go in for a protective umbrella of some other country, which we are not prepared to do, for the obvious reason that we are a non-aligned country and a founder-member of Non-aligned Movement. The question now at this moment is not whether we can afford to have a nuclear bomb, but whether we can afford not to have a nuclear bomb. Sir, our previous experience goes to show the need for self-reliance on matters like this. Let us see what Pakistan says. The President of Pakistan says that they have every right to make a nuclear bomb. In fact he says that India has started a world-campaign against Pakistan but they are not going to retrace and they will continue to forge ahead and they are going to march forward in this direction. It is a clear and categorical statement made by the President of Pakistan. The Foreign Minister of Pakistan stated that even after 1985-87, Pakistan would continue to receive massive military assistance from the United States of America.

If I get a little into the past, Mr. Bhutto, we remember, said at one stage that Pakistan will go in for a nuclear bomb even if it comes to Pakistan living on grass and leaves. That is the basic approach.

Pakistan's forces, as it is, intruded in the Siachen glacier region of Ladakh; violating Indian air space many times. A bitter, silent battle is now taking place in that region. Pakistan is again trying to occupy an area near Karakoram Pass. This is

[Shri S. M. Bhattam]

the situation in our relations with Pakistan at the moment.

Let us now examine our relations with other neighbouring countries. Our relations with neighbouring China have not yet reached cordiality. Even our relations with Bangladesh are not that good. United States has in fact signed a pact recently with China, i.e. a nuclear agreement; and there is no provision in that agreement, as it is conveyed to the Press, about prohibiting China from passing on this nuclear technology and other nuclear material to any other country of its choice. We are very well aware of the fact that China has been passing on for some time its technology and methods of making a nuclear bomb.

So, this is the scenario; this is the background against which we have to take a decision. I have tried carefully to follow some of the recent pronouncements of the Prime Minister—both during his tour abroad, and also after that. Perhaps he has got reasons to feel convinced. He had a serious of protracted discussions perhaps with the American President; and he feels convinced that the American President does, and he is going to do all that is necessary to dissuade Pakistan from going nuclear. That is the point which he has been making of ten clear. Even in the statement which the Minister has just now read out, he made it clear that the American President has made it clear in so many terms that he would try and dissuade Pakistan from going nuclear.

At this stage, a common man, a lesser fry like me has some doubts in mind. It is not America which is responsible for abetting and conniving at the nuclear ambitions of Pakistan? Its nuclear objectives are being promoted and supported, clandestinely or otherwise, by America itself. The krytron trigger devices have been clandestinely smuggled from America itself. It is not a gain, the best gain

which has given them the technology for preparing a nuclear bomb? That being so, how do we expect that America will necessarily come to our rescue, and actively support our stand, and effectively check Pakistan from going nuclear?

What is our past experience? What does it say? In the past, America has given massive military aid to Pakistan, and they have reiterated more than once that the aid given to Pakistan will not be used against India. But then, that that assurance never came true. The military aid given to them was definitely made use of against this country. Again in the past, when we had the attack from Pakistan thrice, America did not take a friendly, helpful and cooperative stand. It took a hostile attitude towards this country.

May I, in this connection, refer to the former President Mr. Nixon? He stated in a Press interview that at one stage during the year 1971, America wanted to make use of the nuclear weapon against India and that is the attitude of America towards India. That being so, how can we rely on what is now stated by the American President? Even recently, if I look back, when Pakistan tried to enrich uranium and set up a plant for the purpose, at that time, the then President got up and blocked the military aid to Pakistan. But, then, again, President Regan has revolted against this stand and has removed that blockade and has ensured military aid to Pakistan. That being so, there is no use in relying on their assurance given by America in this regard.

It is necessary that we take an independent stand and try to protect our interest to the extent we can by taking necessary steps in this regard; and let us not vacillate in any manner on this crucial issue which is vital for the security and future of this nation.

Some people may argue that nuclear weapons would not increase security; they do not constitute adequate deter-

rent. But then the experience in certain countries has totally rejected this argument. Nuclear weapons have ensured security and stability in Central Europe and Sino-Soviet Border. The importance of deterrence also cannot be under estimated. Now, there is a war between Iran and Iraq. People may ask what would happen if these two countries possess nuclear weapons? The answer is simple. In that case, there could have been no war at all. In case Japan had a bomb, America would not have ventured to drop a bomb on Japan. It is a balance of terror that made Russia and America realise the need for peaceful coexistence and detente.

There are certain new points which require to be studied before crucial decisions are taken on this issue. I would like to add that nothing is more sacrosanct and more sacred than what I think the nation's freedom, its security and integrity. Anything and everything that is necessary to protect the interest of this country should be done and ought to be done, and there is no question of going back on that. The government cannot fail the nation, the government has to alert itself, rise to the occasion and do the needful in the matter.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :
We entirely share the sentiments expressed by the hon. member, and have taken very serious note of what has been stated. It is a fact that all the evidence indicates that Pakistan's nuclear programme is not peaceful. Actually, what they have been doing and what claim they have been making during the past few months clearly indicates that their programme is not peaceful. Particularly here I would like to mention that the enrichment of uranium is not really necessary for Pakistan, because Pakistan's reactors only need natural uranium and heavy water. The Pakistani President mentioned that the enrichment of uranium is only 5 per cent which is not of weapon grade. But once they know the technique or the know-how naturally whether it is 5 per cent or whether it

is 95 per cent, they can do it. Our apprehension is that their programme is not all that peaceful and they have been doing something and stating something else. There seems to be wide gap between what they do and what they say. Pakistan has been making all types of statements and some times it appears that they are blowing hot and cold together. On the one hand they say that all their programmes are for peaceful purposes, and on the other they also say that they have got a right to make a bomb. They have got enriched uranium. Their scientists have been making claims that they are in a position to achieve their objective. Naturally it is their object. But neither their programmes nor their intentions are peaceful.

It is correct that Mr. John Scali has reported in the BBC about the material used by Pakistan for an explosion. Mr. Scali, I believe is a person who has got contacts. I believe he has been the United States Ambassador to the United Nations. What he says naturally has some basis and this was also corroborated by Mr. Hersh, another well-known correspondent. Our Government is very much concerned about all this and the only thing that I would like to mention here is that we have our own options but it will not be possible for me to disclose the details about it or to say as to what is our capability or what is our capacity. The only thing that I would like to mention is that our capability was demonstrated in 1974 and actually what we have not been doing is, as scientists of the country; across the border have been making bold and tall claims, that they are much advanced than India in nuclear programmes. I would like to say that if they have this illusion I would leave them to their illusions.

I entirely agree with the hon. Member that India will never agree to have any country's nuclear umbrella because we have confidence in our preparedness, our own armed forces and our own capability and capacity.

[Shri Khurshid Alam Khan]

We do not need any other country's umbrella.

I would also submit very humbly to the hon. Member that we should not under-estimate our capability or capacity in this regard. It is correct that Pakistan has been getting massive aid from the United States. In 1981 the massive aid they received was of the order of 32 billion dollars. Out of this about 50 per cent was for the supply of sophisticated and offensive weapons to Pakistan. We understand that Pakistan is trying to continue to get additional aid for six more years from 1981, that is, up to 1987.

They have also suggested that they might be given a package deal consisting of about 4.5 billion dollars. Our understanding is that the United States has agreed to provide additional aid to them. It is also a fact that Pakistan has been trying from various sources to get financial as well as technical assistance for the nuclear programme. One of the instances is Nazir Ahmed Vaid who tried to smuggle out 50 krytrons from Houston and then he was indicted. In such indictments the normal punishment for a person is about 20 years imprisonment. But he was given only two years imprisonment and this was further reduced to the period he had already spent in jail. So within three months he was sent back to his country.

I have seen the statement of Mr. Nixon where he said that he had the intention of using the bomb in 1971. But it is for Mr. Nixon to elaborate what he means by this, how he wanted to use it and against whom?

I would like to assure the hon. Members that India's security will not be neglected in any way. There can be no complacency about it. As I have said in the beginning, our options are clear and certainly we would see that whatever our options are, they are such that India's security, unity and

integrity is safe and secure in every case, at every stage and against every country.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : The Minister has revealed that acquisition of nuclear capability by Pakistan has introduced a qualitative and substantial change in the military balance in our region. The Prime Minister also has agreed that it is very difficult for us to remain indifferent to this and that we will have to counter it. That being so, you may have several options open. But then you have to take a firm, solid and positive decision in this regard and arrive at some specific conclusions. Do you want to do that? If so, when do you want to do that?

The Minister of Defence, while presenting the Annual Report to Lok Sabha, made a reference to the nuclear capability of Pakistan. He also invited a national debate on the matter. Is it the present policy of the Government not to do that, not to arrive at a national consensus in the matter? Does the Government take upon itself the entire responsibility of taking a decision on this issue without reference to anybody whatsoever? Do they want to keep everything close and confidential and keep its secret with themselves? Do they take the entire responsibility for the future of the country without reference to any other political party or anybody else? Let that be made clear.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Initially I had mentioned that the sentiments of the hon. Members of this House would certainly be taken into consideration by the Government. I said that the Government's options were open. I am sure, the hon. Members would not like me to disclose our options and plans because these are all such matters in which we would not like to go in details here.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Sir, I was carefully going through the Minister's statement. It is said here, "While the U.S. State Department has

been unforthcoming on the revelations made by Scali, we hope that the United States, resulting from P.M.'s discussions with President Reagan, will exercise its influence to dissuade Pakistan from pursuing the course". Our Prime Minister visited United States and had very useful and meaningful discussions with U.S. President and I wish that his hope should come true. I wish that Pakistan be dissuaded from manufacturing nuclear bomb. But in this connection I would like to say that I do not understand how is it that Pakistan was able to get these equipments. They are saying that these were smuggled from United States. How is it that they were able to smuggle against such tight national security in the United States? I cannot escape thinking that this is with the connivance of the United States behind this. I may be wrong but I would like to know whether this aspect has been taken up with the United States Government. If these nuclear devices are being acquired by Pakistan by stealing or by smuggling, is it not the moral duty of the United States to take a strong view and to use all the force they are having, to stop Pakistan from making a nuclear bomb? I would like to know whether we are taking up this matter with the United States. Whatever it may be, the fact remains that Pakistan has gone nuclear. They have already conducted a non-nuclear explosion, that is enough for assembling an atom bomb. Recently I read a statement in one of the newspapers in which one of the leading scientists of Pakistan is reported to have stated that Pakistan is one among the five or six countries with regard to the process of enriching uranium. It is true that the President of Pakistan has stated that they are only enriching uranium to the extent of 5 per cent or 10 per cent, meant is done for peaceful purposes. But they have the capability to enrich uranium to the extent of 90 per cent or more in order to manufacture nuclear bomb. Therefore, there should be no doubt that Pakistan has acquired the capability of manufacturing the nuclear bomb. Therefore, we need not have any doubt. The fact is that they have already gone nuclear.

This being the case, what should be our policy? That is what we have to think about. Can we go on discussing the pros and cons of making an atom bomb and thus waste our time. Can we just keep quiet, closing our eyes to these realities? Some people say that we cannot afford to go nuclear because it is very expensive. But, to my mind, it appears that the main question is whether we can afford not to go nuclear in the present context. The hon. Member who spoke before me has already explained in detail the power imbalances that can create the security hazards. So, what is the alternative with us? Are we going to believe that Pakistan will abide by the statement of its President that it will not manufacture a nuclear bomb, or are we going to believe that in the event of their manufacturing a nuclear bomb, they are not going to use it against us or are we going to rely on the assurance that President Reagan will dissuade Pakistan from manufacturing an atom bomb, or if they have already manufactured, President Reagan or for that matter any other country will be able to dissuade Pakistan from using it against us? The answer is very clear if we view it on the basis of past experiences. I do not want to go into the answer, because it is very clear to every one.

I would also like to know whether our Government is contemplating to have dialogue with Pakistan to arrive at certain agreement say a nuclear free zone agreement or so, but I want to tell the Government that since Pakistan has already conducted an explosion, even if there is an agreement, it can conduct such explosions again in secrecy and assemble nuclear weapons and keep them in secrecy. Therefore, even an agreement with Pakistan for a nuclear free zone or any other agreement or pact, will not serve our purpose.

As the hon. Minister has already ruled out, and as everybody knows, we cannot go in for a nuclear umbrella or protection from any other country,

[Prof. P. J. Kurien]

because that will be at the risk of our own freedom. Therefore, what is the alternative before us? That is what I want the Minister to clarify.

As it has already been said by the Minister thanks to the farsightedness and wisdom of our late Prime Minister Indiraji we got the capability of nuclear explosion in the year 1974.

We all know that in spite of our categorical assurance that we have no intention of manufacturing a nuclear bomb and our nuclear capabilities will be used for peaceful purposes, how sharply certain countries reacted with all the furor. As a result of that Canada withdrew its assistance which it had offered for our nuclear projects. And now when Pakistan has exploded how they have reacted. This makes clear their discriminatory attitude towards us. So, whatever it may be, now we have got technical capability of manufacturing nuclear bomb. We may not be having the process of enrichment of uranium, but I am sure we are having plutonium devices not only for nuclear, but even for hydrogen bomb. Our capability and technical know how are enough.

In this context a question is what can we do or what we have to do. Can we allow ourselves to be left to the nuclear blackmail by Pakistan? A nuclear weapon is not a weapon of war alone. It has over-riding importance. A country possessing a nuclear weapon is definitely at a psychologically superior position. We have to settle so many issues with Pakistan. And when we are going to face Pakistan armed with a nuclear weapon, what will be our position with respect to Pakistan. In that event I am sure not only because of change in balance of power, but psychologically also our position will be weaker. So, this aspect has to be taken into consideration.

One may well ask, what is the use of nuclear weapon; how can you use

it. Correct. One may not use it. America is having nuclear weapon. Russia is having nuclear weapon. Why America is not using nuclear weapon against Russia? Why Russia is not using nuclear weapon against America? The reason is very simple. It is because of the suicidal character of the nuclear weapons. If America were to use nuclear weapons against Russia, they are afraid because, it may lead to their own self-annihilation. Therefore they will not use it. This terror is the greatest deterrent against using of nuclear weapons. This is all what I have to say. We have experience with Pakistan for the past so many years. We cannot rely on their word. We cannot rely on their argument. If they are having nuclear weapons, who is to dissuade them from using them? US can never dissuade them from using nuclear weapons. The greatest deterrent against use of nuclear weapons is the terror which it will be generating. So, if we are also having nuclear weapon, that will be the greatest deterrent. Therefore in the light of this I would like to ask from the Minister: Should we not go nuclear?—Not for using nuclear weapon but for preventing others from using it against us. The options are with the Government. It is for the hon. Minister to take the House and the entire people into confidence and tell the House that these options will be used in order to protect the integrity and sovereignty of the country. If you are not going to do it what alternative action are you going to take? Ours is a non-aligned country; we stand for non-alignment. We cannot have any nuclear umbrella from any other country. Therefore, I would like to ask the Minister: What is the alternative that you are going to take, if you don't want to go in for nuclear weapons? This is what I would like to know from the hon. Minister.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: I would like to inform the hon. Member what I have said earlier, that we have our own options. We give the highest regard to the views of hon. Members of this House. Naturally the views expressed by hon. Members of

the House have to be taken into consideration by the Government on all such matters. There should be no doubt at all about it. Therefore, it should be enough if I say, we have the option and we give the highest consideration to the views expressed by hon. Members of the House.

It is a fact that when our Prime Minister was in the United States he spoke to President Reagan and President Reagan gave a categorical assurance that he would do everything possible to dissuade Pakistan from pursuing its non-peaceful nuclear programme. I am sure that assurances given by President Reagan as President of a democratic and great country would be fulfilled. I am sure he would like to pursue the matter and see that assurance is fulfilled as far as possible. It is a fact that Krytons and other components have been used. I have already mentioned that Pakistan has been trying to acquire them from various sources. Otherwise it was not possible for them, as his colleague has said, to undertake an explosion recently. They could not have done without that. No doubt it is also not very necessary that a bomb should really be tested before it is used. I will remind the hon. Member that the first bomb used in Hiroshima 40 years ago was not tested. Only the component was tested and once the components were satisfactorily tested the conclusion was that the bomb would also be effective.

Whatever Pakistan may say or do, Pakistan cannot influence our decision. Pakistan cannot influence the decision that we have to take in the interest of our country, in the interest of the unity and national integrity and the sovereignty of our country. We know what we have to do, we know what action we have to take and Pakistan or any other country will never be able to influence us in this regard. Pakistani Scientist A. Q. Khan said that Pakistan is among the 5 or 6 countries which have the know-how or the technology for enrichment of uranium. Well, they have joined that club, I do not know they might say, but I would like to

mention only one thing that though we also have very top class scientists in our country, they do not make any such bold claims or they do not speak in such a fashion. This is the way of life across the border their scientists normally do, let them do it, and as I said, if they want to live under that illusion that they are very much ahead of us, let them live under that illusion and they will come to their senses when there it actually comes to the crunch.

Now, the nuclear free zone—this is Pakistan's suggestion. A nuclear free zone or a free zone or a peaceful zone can only emerge by consultations among the countries of the zone. Without consulting anybody Pakistan in 1975 raised this point in the United Nations. Then, how can it be that this can be declared as a peace zone? If a peace zone has to emerge, it has to emerge as a result of the consensus of the people of the countries...(*Interruptions*) Let me finish. When you were speaking, I did not disturb you.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : I thought I should interrupt you with permission.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : You always have the permission.

This nuclear free zone is really an important matter—and besides this, one thing also has to be taken into consideration. How can this be a nuclear free zone when China is known to be a nuclear power? How can this be a nuclear free zone when we know that there are two super powers in the Indian Ocean and who can say that they have no nuclear weapons in that area? It is also said that Israel has got nuclear weapons. In that case, how can it be a nuclear free zone by just saying that Pakistan went into the General Assembly and said that this should be a nuclear free zone? For a nuclear free zone all these factors and matters have to be taken into consideration and then the consensus has to emerge and only then a nuclear free zone can be established.

[Shri Khurshid Alam Khan]

I would once again like to very humbly tell my hon. friend that we believe in our self-reliance, we believe in our own capability, we believe in our own capacity and therefore, I do not think we have any inferiority complex when we go and talk to the Pakistanis. Never. Because, we talk to them on equal terms. They can never expect us that we will talk to them with any sense of inferiority. We have no inferiority complex as far as Pakistan is concerned, or for that matter, any other country is concerned. We have our own self-reliance, we have our own views and we have very definite views and we have very definite policies. On the basis of these views and policies, only we will talk to them. I do not know whether they have got the self-imposed superiority complex, they might be having it. But then this is an illusion if they have this sort of impression.

There is this theory that the nuclear weapons have proved deterrent in the case of the two super powers because they have been holding these nuclear weapons for the last 40 years. The rough estimate is that there are about 50,000 total nuclear weapons with the five nuclear weapon States. At the moment, out of this 50,000, about 95% are between the two super powers. But they have not been able to use them against each other. I think, this is the theory which some people say that the nuclear weapons prove a sort of deterrent against each other.

Research proves that even if about 10% of this nuclear weapons are utilised, the temperature of the earth's atmosphere will be minus 40 degree and that will mean, this winter will close everything on the face of this earth.

I would also like to mention here that China is a nuclear weapon State. There are some indications that Pakistan in 1975 in Bhutto's time—when Mr. Bhutto went to China, there was some agreement or understanding for cooperation in the sphere of nuclear

programmes. But after that the Chinese authorities as well as the Chinese news agencies have been denying this fact. Mr. Bhutto has suggested in his memoirs that a nuclear cooperation pact had been concluded between Pakistan and China in 1975. However, we have no other information. As I said, whatever the pronouncements which are being made by the Chinese, they say that they are not interested in any cooperation with any country. They believe in non-preferential of nuclear forces in this region.

Sir, I fully share the concern expressed by hon. Member and other Members also. I admit that very useful suggestions have been made by the two hon. Members and perhaps the other hon. Member will also make this suggestion. Naturally, the Government has to take into consideration the views expressed by the hon. Members in this House or in the other House because the views of the hon. Members have got to be taken into consideration. But as I said, if you ask me to spell out the details of the options that we have. I would very humbly submit that it would not be in the interest of the nation or in the interest of the safety of the country to spell out these options that we have.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Vishnu Modi—not present.

13.00 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : SITUATION IN UGANDA

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KURSHID ALAM KHAN) : As the House is aware, there was a coup d'etat in Uganda on 27th July 1985, in which the Government of President Milton Obote was overthrown. Many former Cabinet Ministers left the country or were detained.

A curfew was imposed in Kampala and the country's borders closed. A few days later, Kampala radio announced that Lt. General Tito Okello had been sworn in as the new Head of State. Mr. Paulo Muwanga, a former Vice President has been appointed as the new Prime Minister. He is in the process of forming a Council of Ministers. Uganda's land borders have been opened and the airports are also likely to be opened.

The Government of India has been closely following developments in Uganda. There are over a thousand Indian nationals working in Uganda, besides a substantial number of people of Indian origin. We have been naturally concerned about the safety and welfare of these people. While there has been no loss of life among Indian nationals, many of them have suffered loss of property in the looting which followed the coup but the details are still not available.

It has been our endeavour to render the necessary assistance and facilities to those Indian nationals who temporarily wish to leave Uganda. Towards this end, we have been in touch with the new Government in Kampala through our diplomatic representative in Kampala and the Uganda High Commissioner in New Delhi. We have been assured that the Government of Uganda will make every effort to protect Indian lives and property. The Uganda Government has also informed our representatives that these Indians who wish to leave the country temporarily will be allowed to do so.

As a result of our efforts, about 270 Indians including some women and children have been moved out of Uganda by road into Kenya, escorted by our Charge d' Affairs in Kampala. Assistance was rendered to them at the border by Asian voluntary organisations in Kenya and the Indian High Commission in Kenya.

Arrangements have also been made to air-lift those Indian nationals who

left Uganda and who wish to return to India. An Air India plane has been kept ready on a standby basis and will fly to Nairobi as soon as the necessary arrangements at that end have been completed and sufficient number of passengers are ready to leave.

As soon as the news of developments in Uganda was announced, the Government of India put into operation a task force in the Ministry of External Affairs to follow these developments on a continuing basis and to suggest measures to deal with them, including particularly the safety of Indian nationals. I am glad to say that this measure of contingency planning has proved useful and Indians wishing to leave Uganda have been able to do so. The cases of those who have lost their properties will be taken up through diplomatic channels. Our diplomatic representatives in Uganda and Kenya have attended to their duties with speed and dedication and a sense of responsibility. I should also like to stress that the Government and people of India wish to maintain cordial relations with the Government and people of Uganda, and it is our sincere hope that the recent developments will not come in the way of the traditional friendship between the two countries.

13.03 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Tenth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM
NABI AZAD) : Sir, I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with
the Tenth Report of the Business
Advisory Committee presented to
the House on the 7th August,
1985.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The
question is :

"That this House do agree with the Tenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 7th August, 1985."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned for lunch to reassemble at 2.05 p.m.

13.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till five minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at seven minutes past fourteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

- (i) Need to provide adequate funds and technical assistance to Kerala State for setting up a network of Industries based on rubber, Cardamom pepper and coconut etc.

SHRI K. MOHANDAS (Mukundapuram) : Kerala is an industrially backward State. This is one of the very few States where the Central investment is far below the national average. Non-investment in the industrial sector has kept the economy backward and thus over a period of time the number of unemployed persons has increased phenomenally.

Kerala's economy is basically agrarian and cash crops like rubber, coconut, etc., are its mainstay. This sector has a very limited employment potential and hence cannot absorb even a small fraction of the total number of unemployed people which is somewhere in the region of 25 lakhs. Presence of such a large workforce in a state of idleness may create social tensions and strife.

One way to tackle the problem of unemployment is to spend up the industrialisation of the State. A State which is earning valuable foreign exchange for the country deserves better treatment at the hands of the Centre. Kerala abounds in different kinds of cash crops, agricultural crops and fruits. Agro-based industries have tremendous scope in that State. A network of industries based on rubber, cardamom, pepper, coconut products fruits etc. can be set up there which will provide employment to the people as well as bring about economic development in the state.

Therefore, I would request the Central Government to provide adequate funds and other technical assistance for setting up these industries.

- (ii) Need to provide funds to Rajasthan for vigorously implementing self-employment programme for educated unemployed youth.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : The self-employment programme for educated unemployed youth as introduced by late beloved Leader Smt. Indira Gandhi proved to be a boon to the youth of the country. It has benefited a large number of unemployed educated youth all over the nation. District industries centres have formulated the various projects of different trades and approved the modalities for implementing the above mentioned programme. Unemployment is the basic problem in the country and its recurrence is higher in percentage amongst the educated youth. The programme provides incentives for economic self-reliance and creates a hope of future settlement in life among the younger generation of the nation. This programme needs priority in comparison to other programmes which are meant eradicate unemployment. The Number of educated youth registered with employment exchanges in the country is rapidly increasing. The self-employment programme gives self-confidence and economic self-reliance on one hand and on the other hand removes the discon-

tentment among the younger generation for their future employment. At present the programme is not being vigorously implemented because of financial constraints. The Government of India has not yet released the funds meant for this programme and as such the progress is thwarted.

In the State of Rajasthan a large number of files of young entrepreneurs have been prepared under this programme by the district industry centres but the educated youth are not getting loans because of shortage of funds. I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to release funds immediately under this scheme so that the States of the Union may go ahead vigorously in implementing this programme.

[Translation]

- (iii) Need to provide alternative site for rehabilitation of adivasis of Bastar district

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, nearly 56 adivasi villages come under Chhutaru Sanctuary area in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh and it is proposed to get these villages vacated. They have been asked to vacate the villages but no alternative place for rehabilitation has been provided. The villagers should not be forced to vacate their villages till alternative sites have been selected as it would cause a lot of distress to them. With a view to force them to vacate the villages, the forest department does not process their cases of compensation in case their cattle are killed by tigers and also the schemes regarding supply of potable water, construction of rural roads, ponds and I.R.D. programmes are not being taken up.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to issue directions to the State Government to provide alternative site urgently for rehabilitating these adivasi's so that they are relieved of this difficult problem and enjoy the benefit of development works like others.

[English]

- (iv) Need to immediately send a team of doctors with anti-T.B. medicines to Tonk in Rajasthan to cope with the situation caused by spread of T.B. there

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA (Tonk): The city of Tonk in Rajasthan is the most backward area of the district. Unemployment, poverty, uncleanness and lack of nutrition coupled with the menace of mosquitoes have created multifarious problems for the people of this city. Consequently, the disease of T.B. is very much prevalent in this area. The Deputy Chief Medical Officer of Tonk Government Hospital has recently given a press statement to the effect that 30% population of Tonk is suffering from T.B. This disease is particularly visible in the families of minority communities who are living a miserable life in the absence of basic necessities. This disease is also covering the adjacent villages of Tonk and is likely to spread further. It is, therefore, necessary that a central team of doctors is sent immediately to Tonk along with anti-T.B. medicines.

- (v) Demand for a Sports Complex at Cannanore in Kerala

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): The district of Cannanore in Kerala has a rich heritage in the field of sports and games. Kerala in general and Cannanore in particular has always produced outstanding sportsmen of international repute.

Players like Arjun award winner Mr. Jimmy George who is acclaimed as one of the 10 best players of volleyball in the world, Olympians like Miss M. D. Va'samma and umpteen heroes of football and hockey, all hail from Cannanore. Cannanore is the Mecca of Kerala football. Miss P. T. Usha, the pride of our nation at the Olympics was first initiated into the field of Sports at Cannanore.

[Shri Mullappally Ramachandran]

Besides its sportsmen and sports fans Cannanore also has a most befitting topography with easy access to all modes of transport which include the Mangalore airport about 2½ hours drive from here.

Further, Cannanore does not suffer from want of sufficient space suited for any sports and games activities.

Keeping in view the above facts, Cannanore is an ideal place for the location of a sports complex in Kerala. Permitting the Sports Complex to be founded at Cannanore will be a befitting and highly deserving recognition given to the rich talent of this place.

I request the hon. Prime Minister to take necessary steps to set up a Sports Complex at Cannanore in Kerala.

[Translation]

- (vi) Need to provide financial assistance and drip irrigation facilities and bore-wells to farmers of Karnataka to save coconut and arecanut crops

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SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur): Tumkur and other places like Tiptur, Chikkanayakanahally, Turuvekere, Gubbi, Sira, Hasnan Channarayapatna, Arasikere, Kadur, Chikmagalur, Bangalore, Chennapatna, Hiriya, Hosadurga, etc. in Karnataka grow coconut and arecanut abundantly. Arecanut and coconut are the main cash crops in the above said areas and many farmers are fully depending upon these crops. From these areas arecanuts and coconut are sent to all parts of the country. But unfortunately as there was not sufficient rain in these areas the farmers are distraught. The production of arecanut and coconut has declined by 75%. This year also there is no rain in these areas and the crops have withered away. Therefore, the Central Government should come

forward to provide facilities for drip irrigation and bore wells to the farmers. If such new schemes of irrigation are not taken up for implementation immediately I am sure that the cultivation of arecanut and coconut would cease. All kinds of subsidy and loans should be granted to these farmers. Each farmer should get at least five thousand rupees per acre.

Therefore I request the hon. Minister to sanction at least one hundred crores of rupees for this purpose, and save the farmers from becoming extinct.

[English]

- (vii) Demand for reduction in recently enhanced air fare between Agartala and Calcutta and to develop infra-structural facilities for development of the State

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West): People, irrespective of party affiliations, and the Government of Tripura, have been pleading for years for better Railway communications, Telecommunications facilities and more industries for providing employment to people in Tripura. The State is a flood prone area and every year a large number of people fall victim to catastrophic floods which submerge all major roads, dislocating the entire transport system in the State. The only other means of travel—by air—has become 14.5% more expensive recently and thus has become a prohibitive means for commoners. Moreover, computerised booking system resulted in trouble in obtaining confirmed air tickets. The flights are limited for a large number of passengers daily. There is a single Boeing flight to Calcutta and that is not able to cope with the heavy rush of the passengers' demands. The nearest railway station, Dharmanagar, is 200 kms. away from the capital city of Agartala. Similarly, the telecommunications system has remained unchanged. The State Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution, during the Budget session demanding subsidy @ 25% for the increased air fare or

*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

abolition of the same for ungradation of the existing telecommunication system, and similar other issues. In view of the special geophysical position of the State and its tiny size but strategic importance, the demand for special favoured treatment in the shape of Central financial assistance is the minimum the State of Tripura expect, to enable it to march alongside other States of the Union.

I, therefore, urge upon the Minister concerned to announce Government's decision in the matter of abolition of extra 14.5% air fare for the passengers of Tripura or grant of subsidy of the said enhanced rate, efforts to upgrade the existing telecommunication system, linking of Agartala with rest of the country by railway system, development of roads in the State and regarding schemes for generating employment in the State by setting up industries.

[*Translation*]

(viii) Need for a Central scheme to save the flood affected people of District Madhubani, Bihar on a permanent basis

SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI (Madhubani) : Lakhs of families have been affected by the floods due to breaches at several places in the Kamla Balan Dam in Madhubani district of Bihar. I would like to draw the Government's attention to this tragedy and request them to make arrangements for shifting them to some safe place and ensure payment of compensation for the loss suffered by them. This devastation by floods is a regular annual feature and the people incur loss of life and property. So, I shall request the Union Government to prepare some scheme to solve this problem on permanent basis so as to relieve these people of this recurring loss.

[*English*]

(ix) Problems faced by workers employed in Bata Shoe Factory at Faridabad

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Some sixteen hundred

workers of the Bata shoe factory at Faridabad are without any work, without any salary for nearly three months. The workers are not on strike, the management is not giving the workers any job to do. The management tried to force the packers to do the job of controllers. The controllers salary is more than that of packers. It is an attempt of the management to have indirect retrenchment and bring down manpower. The Management refused to give job to the workers and informed the Government that workers were on strike. But actually workers are daily giving attendance and asking for jobs which the management are not giving. The D.C. Faridabad made an on the spot enquiry and found the workers to be at the place of duty. But even then the management refused to give job to the workers nor do they declare a lock out. Not only that. At the instance of the management the supply of rations to the workers has been stopped. The Central Labour Department should move to solve the problem and force the management to start production forthwith.

(x) Demand for a Vayudoot Service from Hyderabad to Bellary and Raichur

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary) : This is to bring to the notice of the Government the need for extending the Vayudoot service to Bellary and Raichur districts in Karnataka State. I would like to invite the attention of the Government to the importance of Hospet, Bellary and Hampi (Vijay Nagar Empire ruins), Tungabhadra Dam and Donimalai Iron Ore Project of National Mineral Development Corporation. Hampi being a historical place every year more than 10-150 tourists are coming from foreign countries to see the Great Vijaya Vithal Temple known for its sculpture etc. A recent survey shows that the runway seems to be suitable. The Karnataka Government has already requested the Central Government to start the Vayudoot service during October and November of this year. I have been told that Dornier 228 Air

[Shrimati Basava Rajeswari]

craft based at Hyderabad Airport goes to Cuddapah, Rajmundry on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday in a week and returns to Hyderabad at 12.50 P.M. On those days, it is not at all utilised for the rest of the day. I would suggest that Dornier 228 can be operated during spare time available from Hyderabad to Raichur and Bellary and return to Bangalore and Hyderabad via Bellary and Raichur. I am sure that within no time the traffic will pick up and Government may have to introduce daily services of Vayudoot to and fro from Hyderabad to Bangalore.

14.22 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON THE NEW TEXTILE POLICY (CONTD.)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now go to the next item. The House will now take up further Discussion under Rule 193 on the new Textile Policy announced by the Government on 6th June, 1985. Hon. Members, we have already exhausted the allotted time for this item. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members to cooperate with me. I would request that each Member may take only five minutes because many Members are interested to take part in this debate. I would request the Members to be very brief. After four minutes, I will ring the bell and from the fifth minute onwards, your speech will not be recorded. Therefore, I would request you to make only the points. Now, Mr. Y. S. Mahajan to speak.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Textile Policy announced by the Government is realistic and calculated to secure the development and rapid growth of the industry in a balanced manner. The

consumer has shown a decided preference for blended and polyester filament fabrics. By allowing full flexibility in the use of various fibres and promising adequate availability of man-made fibres through increased domestic production supplemented, if necessary, by imports, the policy statement expresses the Government's determination to satisfy the consumers' preferences. In this way, the new policy seeks also to restructure the industry with a long term perspective. The whole policy would be guided by the objective of providing clothing for our increasing population at a reasonable price.

The Textile industry is the biggest industry in India. It provides employment to 1.2 million people in the organised mill sector, constituting 17% of the aggregate factory labour in the country, 3.2 million people in the powerloom sector, and 7.2 million people in the handloom sector. From the point of view of employment, the handloom sector constitutes the biggest sector. The Policy Committee has, therefore, made a number of proposals calculated to improve the earnings and welfare of the weavers. They will be given help for modernisation of their looms and provided with technological and other inputs for improving productivity and the quality and finish of their products. I believe that the provisions made in this behalf are adequate and sound.

The organised mill sector, which attracts more attention than others suffers from managerial and structural weaknesses. The policy statement proposes certain measures for the revival of sick units. The idea is to make a detailed and objective study of the causes of sickness in the case of each sick unit and if it is potentially viable, to prepare a package of measures for its rehabilitation and work out a suitable financial package and hand over the job to a nodal agency for completion.

If the unit is not likely to be viable in the immediate future, the policy suggests that the mill may be closed

down. As a rule, the policy says, no attempt would be made by the Government to nationalise it or take over its management. There is no reason why the taxpayer's money should be wasted on attempts to revive units which are fundamentally unsound, or of which the management have made a mess. If wrong investments have been made or the change of circumstances has made the unit obsolete, economic wisdom demands that they should be written off. In economic life, bygones are bygones. Managements which are guilty of exploitation or financial manipulation should be punished. Further, I suggest that the idea that as a rule, nationalisation or take-over should not be resorted to, should not be enforced rigidly because in some cases, there may be no other alternative.

In my place at Jalgaon in Maharashtra, there is a textile mill which was closed down eleven months ago. I request the hon. Minister to make a proper enquiry into the affairs of this unit. When the mill was taken over by the management, its debts were Rs. 80 lakhs, and when it was closed down, the debts were Rs. 11 crores. Government of Maharashtra has gone into the feasibility of running this mill and its technical Committee has said that the unit is viable. Government of Maharashtra is anxious to run this Mill on cooperative lines. I understand that they have written to the Central Government. I trust that the Central Government will consider the proposal of the Maharashtra Government favourably.

It is an open secret that many mill owners in Bombay plan to close down their units and make a fast buck by selling the land, the price of which has risen phenomenally. This is an anti-social activity. I hope, the Government will be watchful and see that the interests of the workers are protected if necessary, by selling the lands and providing relief to the workers for rehabilitation.

Another important factor which is responsible for the present difficulties

of the textile industry is inadequate modernisation and failure to renovate old and obsolete plant and machinery. In this matter, the policy statement makes certain proposals for modernisation of the whole industry, right from the ginning, handlooms, powerlooms, spinning, weaving and other sections in the textile industry. The whole question of modernization has to be handed over to a Central agency. The whole programme will be financed by the IDBI or out of a special fund created for this purpose. I believe, this approach is to strengthen the competition among the units in the industry and create an environment for reduction in cost and improvement in quality.

The powerloom sector plays a significant role in the textile industry. The recommendations in this regard provide for compulsory registration and for treating them at par with the organised industry so far as taxation is concerned.

The powerloom sector is a rapidly growing and vigorous part of the industry. Every year, 40000 new powerlooms are established at the rate of 125 per day. With its vigorous growth and low cost, there is no reason to fear that the powerloom sector will suffer in comparison with the mill sector. A lot of criticism is made against this policy, but I believe that if we have patience, if we wait for two or three years till this policy is converted into concrete measures, the industry will be integrated and modernised, with full fibre flexibility and increased competition, will grow vigorously and will be able to face competition in international market. With these words, I support the new Textile Policy.

14.31 hrs.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the new Textile Policy is a quintessential illustration and a clinching demonstration of the new economic philosophy and the new budget philosophy of the present Government. To put it in a nutshell, it offers crocodile tears to the

[Shri S. Jaipal Reddey]

handloom sector and gives all concessions to the mill sector. It indicates that the Government has taken a silent but an all important decision to put all the eggs in (a) heavy sector, (b) capital intensive and imported high-technology, and (c) private sector. Sir, as a corollary to a commitment, to these three major unarticulate premises, the Government is prepared to bear tremendous social cost.

I may now refer to the enormous social cost that the Government will have to bear in regard to this. Firstly, labour in the entire sector would have to be retrenched mercilessly. Secondly, small scale sector, in the instant case handloom sector, would have to be starved out. Thirdly, the product could be such as to cater only to fanciful urges of the middle and upper classes, to a total neglect of minimum needs of the toiling masses. Fourthly, the proclaimed priorities of the Seventh Plan such as food, work and productivity could be observed only in the breach. And lastly, economic growth could be pursued without any reference whatsoever, to the objective of employment generation in the country. This policy document is said to be based on a secret report of the Experts Committee. But then, the textile tycoons made it very clear that their memorandum was received by the Experts Committee. One expert, Shri L. C. Jain offered to tender evidence before the Committee but this Committee had no time to receive the evidence. Shri C. V. Radhakrishnan, Secretary General of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation proudly proclaimed in an article which appeared in the *Indian Express* that all the demands of their association had been met and in the same article, he also listed the demands that had been conceded: firstly, the demand for parity with powerlooms, (which I welcome incidentally); secondly freedom for fibre use, (which I do not welcome); thirdly adequate availment of fibres, which I do not welcome; fourthly, liberal and

concessional imports of machinery for modernisation, (which I do not welcome); fifthly closure of unviable or non-revivable units; sixthly, permission to retrench labour indiscriminately; and lastly Sir, release of the mills from the obligation to produce control cloth. Sir, with this policy, the last nail has been driven into the coffin of the handloom sector. The process of driving the last nail has started well with the Budget itself. When the Finance Minister stepped up the duty on Cone Yarn by about 25 per cent. But when the excise differential between the mill cloth and power cloth was abolished, I welcomed it. But the increase in excise duty on cone yarn. It only encourages further diversion of the Hank Yarn from the Handloom Sector to the Powerloom Sector.

According to Late Prof. Raj Krishna, the Powerloom Sector was knocking away 50 per cent of Hank Yarn meant for Handloom. He calculated that 155 million kg. of Hank Yarn was being diverted from the Handloom Sector to the Powerloom Sector. This increase in Excise Duty can only further accelerate that process. Why did the Government abolish the excise differential between the Powerloom and the Mill Sector? It was done not to protect the Handlooms, but to protect the Mill Sector. In the first place, it is wrong in principle, that the Commodity Taxation be imposed on intermediate products rather than final products.

Now, I come to the state of Handloom Sector. According to 1961 census, total workers engaged in Handloom Industry were 21.35 lakhs. But according to 1981 census, the number of total workers instead of increasing with the increase in population came down to 14.74 lakhs. But the Government do not agree with the census figures, instead they have given a totally inflated figure, based on the delivery of the Hank Yarn cloth and on the basis of the inflated figures at the Cooperative Sector. Therefore, I request the Government of India to

revise its textile policy. Otherwise Shri Rajiv Gandhi will have presided over the liquidation of the Handloom Sector. He will have given a decent burial to the employment-oriented Gandhian economic philosophy. In this regard, I would like to make a few suggestions by way of conclusions, in regard to the changes that must be considered in Textile Policy. Firstly the increase in Excise Duty on Cone Yarn should be withdrawn immediately. Secondly, the decision to permit millowners....(*Interruptions*).

The decision to permit the mill owners to resort to indiscriminate import of machinery should be reversed. Thirdly, the decision to permit millowners to close down mills and retrench workers on the pretext of mills being unviable or non-revivable units should be reversed. The subsidy to Handloom Sector for production of controlled cloth must be substantially increased. Otherwise there would be no point in trying to shift the burden of production of controlled cloth to the Handloom Sector. For this purpose Mills should be subjected to special cess, I hope the Government will do all this. Otherwise, they will stand condemned in the eyes of millions of Handloom Weavers in this country.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I cannot support the new Textile Policy that has been propounded by our new Minister, for the simple reason that on Page 2, Paragraph 10(1), you will find that it has been mentioned :

“Full fibre flexibility as between Cotton and man-made fibres/yarn would be provided to the textile industry”.

Then about the fiscal levies on man-made fibres/yarn and on intermediates used as inputs. Further, they say : “...progressively reduced in such a manner as to facilitate absorption of increased domestic production, so that the benefit flows to the consumer in the form of lower prices of synthetic and blended fibres”.

As a cotton grower, I feel the present policy threatens the very existence of the cultivators who grow cotton in the rain-fed areas. You will find that 80% of the cotton in the country is produced in the rain-fed areas ; and they are the people for whom cotton is the only cash crop. By implementing this policy, Government is trying to protect the interests of the rich people, and not of the poor people. So, I oppose it ; and I would request the Government to reconsider these things, in the interest of the cultivators who are almost 70% in this country.

What has the Government done ? There is only one paragraph about cotton in this whole book. They say : “We will give remunerative prices”. In its last Report, the Committee on Public Undertakings asked them to link prices of raw cotton with the finished goods. They have evaded it. Why did they not do that thing this time ? What was the harm ? When you are giving all the facilities for man-made fibre to the rich people, why can't you give us that much ? On the contrary, you say : ‘We will give you remunerative prices’, as if you are giving us some doles. Why ? You want to produce everything mechanically, i.e. through sophisticated machines. That means unemployment for the people.

I have to say on thing, viz. that everything produced by machines is not progress. There was a time when most of the people said ; ‘We must use Amul'spray’. Now you find that people have gone back, and people say : ‘Mother's milk is the best milk. So, breastfeed is the best feed’. That is what we have started propagating. It is all right for those people who can afford it. They can purchase in the black market ; they can take smuggled goods. But why do you kill the poor cultivators of cotton ? In case you want to implement this, I want to warn you : “You must give us alternative crops, i.e. a cash crop for people who are cultivating cotton in the rain-fed areas. Unless you give that, we shall not allow it.” It is going against our

[Shri Uttam Rathod]

interests ; so, Government should take cognisance of this, and thing about it.

They say : 'We will produce more, and things will become cheaper. Did we not try this in the case of cement ? We gave so many licences, and mini-cement plants were also put up. What is the price of cement per bag ? Rs. 70/- to Rs. 75/-. So, merely by producing more, you cannot reduce prices. We can fool ourselves for some time ; but not all the people, all the time. Unfortunately, there is only one exception, viz. the planners. They never believed in this. They go on fooling themselves, and they want to fool others also. But we do not want to be fooled in this case.

In the end, I would say, as a cotton grower, I oppose this particular policy.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Government does not want to reduce the price of cotton. Where has it been laid down ?

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : But why don't you link it ? We have been specifically asking for it. They have said that remunerative price will be given. A.P.C. fixed some price. You give Rs 4/- or Rs. 5/- more and you say that it is remunerative, which it is not, in fact.

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : *Rose.*

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : No, Mr. Kamat ; You come from Bombay. You don't speak about us. Most of the mills are situated at your place, and they have been closed down. All the people want to shift their mills. You have one more excuse, viz. pollution. You can shift the mills, and construct buildings. That will give you money.

So, as a cotton grower, that too from a rain-fed area, I cannot support this. I am sorry. Thank you.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : Sir, I do not oppose the Textile Policy as such ; but I request the hon. Minister to review and re-examine certain things within the ambit of this policy, if possible.

First of all, I will deal with the mills. The time is too short. I cannot expose everything at the moment. But in Bombay, a new monster has come up in the textile industry called Dhiru Bhai Ambani and Vimal. He has become the Allauddin and his magic lamp has been able to get more than 12,000 shareholders which can only be called in a stadium for a meeting of the shareholders. I am not zealous of him not do I represent anybody's views. On the earlier occasion also investigations were made against the Birlas, Modi and others about the misuse of raw-materials, cheating of the excise duty, etc. I only request the hon. Minister, if he agrees, to make investigation on three issues in regard to Reliance Textile Industry. (1) The licences that they have acquired for the last 1½ years, whether those licences were exclusively given to him. When those licences got matured, the particular subsidy from the government also came to those licences. When he got those licences, it was in his knowledge that the subsidy will come after six or eight months. (2) Is it a fact that for the last 1½ years, large scale cheating and frauding with the government in terms of excise duty was done in this unit ? Raw-materials were found used into finished product, without giving any excise duty. The matter is lying with the Finance Ministry, and the Textile Ministry should take note of it also. If the Minister wants to make any investigation, I am a responsible member of this House, I take full responsibility to provide information and to expose it, because in the name of flourishing industry, this particular unit is also harming the government in the terms of revenue and creating terror and panic in the entire textile industry of the country. If the Minister feels that he is not in a mood to do it, I will refer the matter to the Com-

mittee on Petitions. The large unit of the NTC Eastern India belongs to my constituency Howrah, Central Cotton Mill. I was told a few months back that the condition was every bad there. I paid a visit there. I would like to inform the Minister that, right from the day of its take over till to this day, not a single loom was changed, no modernisation programme was there. The Chairman paid a visit there. There was no modernisation programme, not a single loom was changed. Till last week while I was there during the time of production I was told that workers cannot produce the total capacity because they did not get raw-material supplied more than one-fourth of the total capacity of the production. How can he blame the workers that the sickness of the unit is because of the workers. You have to inspect it and take appropriate action for the viability of the unit and see that modernisation work is taking effect.

In the entire country, there is a fear now among the handloom weavers after this policy was announced...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLIES AND TEXTILES (SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH) : I am sorry you have been misled by somebody.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : The fear is for two things. I hope the Minister will take note of it. In the mill sector, in the textile policy, you are very specific as to what kind of concession you will give, how you will give. But in the handloom sector your assurance is very simple and a little vague, not very specific, for instance, you said, reservation of articles, according to the Act passed in this Parliament, you will do. Tell me here in this House which are the departments which will make compulsory the use of the handloom ? Are the Government Departments, the hospitals ? None of them. What is the point of giving an assurance ? How can you ensure that the weavers will get justice if their production is reserved ?

There is no announcement where articles are to be reserved. This kind of assurance I have been hearing for the last one decade. If you go to the Government Offices, if you go to hospitals, you will hardly find any handloom or khadi. So, you please clarify this point. This is my fear. How are you going to reserve article and for which sector?

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : Reservation applies to production not to use.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : If the use is not there, how can you ensure production ? If the use is not there, then it will be produced and kept in the Boat Club Maidan. Then how the weavers will be protected ? Is that your contention that production should be reserved and use is not there. I am sorry, if that is your contention, then my fear is genuine.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : That is the intention of the Act which we have passed here. You must understand what we have passed.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : That is why, I said at the outset that you may kindly review it.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHARSINGH : We cannot review it. How can we review the Act which has been passed only in the last session ?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : If something has been passed, Mr. Minister, you know that the Government can examine it, they can review it. There is no bar for the House to review it. If we can amend the Constitution a thousand times, why not the Act ? We can review it. What is wrong in it ?

Lastly, I will mention one thing about Khadi and conclude. For Khadi and handloom you have a Development Commissioner. My suggestion is, you create a statutory body called the

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

Khadi Development Authority. Let that authority deal with Khadi, yarn, production, cooperation and negotiations with the State Governments.

About Khadi, I will conclude by saying that it is really a mass-oriented programme and it is also employment oriented. But I am sorry to mention one thing. Please do not keep anybody in the Khadi board or in the industry, who has got a relative or relatives also in the Khadi industry and business. What I repeat is, I can cite one hundred examples where one family is holding benami nine Khadi units and getting certificates even in the district of Murshidabad from where I come, in West Bengal. At the same time many more deserving people are asking for certificates to start Khadi units and they are not getting them. The State Department simply refuses to certify. I am sorry to say that corruption is also going on in the name of recognition. A big empire is being created in the name of Khadi. One family has got a further, his children, his nephews, everybody in the same industry, and even in the Khadi Board. This is against the Gandhian philosophy and the approach of the Government. You kindly check this and see that this is stopped immediately.

Again, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to ensure that Khadi is used by the Government departments. Khadi products should also be used by the Government departments.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : I am very sorry that you did not know even the basic things.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am in a dilemma whether to support or to oppose the Textile Policy because many things are not clear in it. After going through the Textile Policy I fail to find how it is in consonance with the policy of our Hon. Prime Minister

and of our Government of ensuring maximum benefit of the plans to the poorest of the poor and lifting them above the poverty line. Today, in our country, the handloom weaver is the poorest and what has been done for him in this policy is not clear.

It is all right that you have reserved the manufacture of the entire controlled cloth for the handloom sector, but we would like to be enlightened by you about cloth length to be produced by a single handloom and the wage which would be earned by the worker engaged therein. Have you conducted any study in this regard ? I feel he should get a minimum wage of Rs. 20 per day in these days of galloping prices. We shall be satisfied if you convince us by your calculations that he will get a minimum wage of Rs. 20 per day by working on a single handloom. Then there is the question of sale of handloom cloth. Who will purchase that cloth ?

The new Textile Policy framed by you does not make it very clear how you propose to protect the interest of the handloom worker. Unless you enlighten us in unambiguous terms, I shall not be able to support your policy.

From the policy it is not clear how much yarn they would get, whether they will have a guaranteed yarn supply, whether you propose to set up some corporation to purchase their finished goods. Nothing is clear. What organisation you are going to set up to protect the interests of the handloom weavers ? You should clarify all these aspects. Unless you tell us in categorical terms how you propose to safeguard the interest of each and every handloom, We are unable to make anything out of this Policy of yours.

We feel that the poor handloom worker will not benefit ; rather injustice would continue to be meted out to him. We are not opposed to big textile mills. The textile industry should be modernised and new machines should be installed. This is necessary.

I would plead with the Industry Minister to let a mill be closed if the industrialist owning the mill so desires. The workers are capable of running such mills in the cooperative sector. Those mills, particularly in Bombay and Vidabha, have huge assets in the form of vacant land that if you give that land to the workers to run the mill in the cooperative sector, Government would get sufficient amount through sale of the land with which modernisation could be effected. Do not allow the mill owners to make huge profits. You study the working of the textile mills in Bombay and you will know the position. Therefore, your need not be afraid of these mill-owners. Do not give in to their threats. You look after the interests of the workers. This is my submission.

The hon. Member who spoke just before me complained that cotton does not find any mention in the Textile Policy. Have you guaranteed the minimum procurement price for raw cotton to be purchased from the farmers? The entire economy of Maharashtra depends on cotton, which is the largest cash crop in Maharashtra and Gujarat. Cotton is also now being grown in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and your policy is totally silent about cotton. You have not made any mention in your policy about whether the prices of cotton will increase or decline as a result of this Policy. I am afraid your Policy will have adverse effect on the cotton producer. The farmer has been complaining that he is not getting even half of the cost of production. Then how do you propose to protect his interest? I would, therefore, plead that you should first yourself be clear in your mind about this policy and when you are clear then explain it to us. You have placed this policy before the people in an ambiguous manner which neither you understand, nor do we. You did not analyse the consequences or repercussions of the policy before making it public. People had been waiting patiently for long expecting a textile policy that will bring about radical changes in the textile sector, but I am sorry to say that

nothing of that kind has happened and the policy that has been laid down, is not intelligible. So, my submission is that wherever changes are necessary you must carry them out. How much amount you propose to give to the handloom industry as subsidy? How much minimum wage you want to give to the handloom worker? Please explain all these things to us. In a country in which handloom industry used to be the backbone of its economy, which had been producing the world famous Dhaka Muslin and due to which the country was known for its prosperity, the condition of handlooms is quite deplorable. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to consider it seriously. The handloom industry should not be neglected in this manner and we expect full safeguards for this industry.

[English]

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : First of all, I come to sericulture. It is enunciated in the Textile Policy. I am sorry to say that only a passing reference has been made about it. It is a very important industry in our country. India is one of the major silk producing countries next to China, Japan and Korea. 80 per cent of the silk produced in our country is from Karnataka. It is very unfortunate that in the policy statement no mention has been made how this sericulture industry will be developed in our country. On the other hand, the present policy of the Government is to import silk from China. This import is killing our silk industry. Indian silks are popular all over the world. I am a witness to the fact that whenever outsiders come to Bangalore, they do not fail to visit silk shop in our city. Whether they purchase sarees or not, at least they purchase a scarf. But the Government of India think that Indian silk is inferior to China. What is behind silk? There is the farmer who grows mulberry. There is the rearer who breeds silk worms. And there is the reeler and the weaver. So many things are included in that. But we are killing with one arrow all these things. It

[Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer]

is unfortunate to be so. I urge upon the Government of India to see that there should be a ban on the import of raw silk. What is the effect of import? It affects our raw silk which is sold at a distressed sale.

I am very happy that a Ruling party Member has also spoken about the cotton growers.

15.00 hrs.

Cotton is the base for the textile industry, but what is the status you have given to it? What you are doing is you are encouraging man-made fibre and you have not started any scheme for supporting cotton growers. What is the fate of cotton growers? In Karnataka, thousands of bales of cotton are lying without demand. The hon. Member Shrimati Basava Rajeswari also referred to it. So, there should be some concrete encouragement for the cotton growers.

Then, the new policy says that there is no limitation re : use of fibres for the mill magnates. They can use either cotton fibre or man-made fibre. What is the meaning of man-made fibre? Where does it come from? What is the raw material used for the man-made fibre? The most important raw material used for the man-made fibre is Eucalyptus wood and bamboo. What will happen to our forests then? Already we are speaking of deforestation. The Prime Minister has been speaking about ecological balance in our country. In our own State, Karnataka, we do not get Eucalyptus and bamboo for our paper industry which also is an important industry. Everything is taken away by Harihar Polyfibres which is manufacturing this man-made fibre. So, I earnestly urge upon the hon. Minister that he should protect the interests of the cotton growers, the farmers, while formulating the new policy. This unlimited use of man-made fibre should be stopped. There should be some limitation for

using synthetic fibre. The first preference should be for the cotton fibre.

Lastly, I come to my pet subject, that is, *Khadi*. I am glad that our hon. Member Shri P. R. Das Munsi also mentioned about it. But he mentioned about the irregularities in the Khadi Board. That is a different matter. Irregularity is there after independence ...*(Interruption)*.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is increasing.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : That depends in the entire moral atmosphere prevailing. When Gandhi Ji was alive before independence, we were all Congressmen. At that time we used to attach more importance to morality and principles. But now-a-days morality has gone down. I do not blame anybody—the atmosphere is like that. But we should try to go back to that period.

So far as *Khadi* is concerned, even in the statement there is only a lip sympathy. No concrete suggestions have been put forward in the statement, even though the Government of India realises that *khadi* generates employment. But still they are only maintaining the status quo. I suggest that there should be a massive programme for giving encouragement to *Khadi*.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not in a puzzle whether to support or not to support the policy. I would rather put it the other way. I will not oppose it. I will suggest that there is a lot of scope for the improvement and for much more progress in the textile policy. I felt very sad when majority of the speakers on this subject spoke about the organised sector of the society, that is, either textile industry, or mill workers or handloom weavers. They are more or less in the organised sector...*(Interruption)*.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Handlooms are not organised.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE :
Well, then I join hands with you.

The most unorganised sector in this country is the cultivator and the farmer. The farmer is the base of the economy of this country. I have a feeling that sufficient attention has not been paid to the cotton farmers while drafting this policy. In these 8 pages document, very mercilessly 11 lines have been devoted to the cotton cultivators of this country. I come from an cotton-growing area, I am a cotton grower myself, and we must remember that whenever we discuss about Indian economy, we must keep in mind that our economy is mainly based on rains, that is, it is based mainly on dry-land farming which is about 80 per cent in this country. If we cannot talk the language of 80 per cent people of this country, I do not think we have any moral right to call ourselves the representatives of the people and sit in this House. So, I claim to speak on behalf of them. But, while appreciating the good points in this policy, I would like to point out that out of all cotton grown in the country, 60 per cent of cotton of the cotton grown is in Maharashtra. Out of this 60% of cotton, 90 per cent is grown in five districts of Vidharba. The constant complaint of the cultivators of this region is that production of cotton is going down and that its production is not up to the national level. The question is : why is it going down ? It is going down mainly because it is a rain-fed area and that it is dry-land cultivation. It depends upon the vagaries of nature.

I am thankful to our senior Member, Prof. Ranga, who made a mention the other day in the House about the economic protection to these cotton growers. About this I may also point out that while those who talk of national economy they belong to more organised sector and they can organise lobbies to secure concessions, but the people like farmers, who are not organised, they do not have any lobby and they cannot give patronage to the academicians or to the so called econo-

mists to prove their case. That is why the cotton growers in this country, most of the time, are unable to draw the sympathies from the white-collared intellectuals who sit on the 25th floor and try to write about the dry-land farming difficulties. I do not think it is conducive to the national economy. I will cite an example. There is no parity of prices in the national economy in regard to the raw materials and the finished goods. Today, if I go to market, I can get Raymond cloth or anything like that at Rs. 1,200 per metre ; and if I sell one acre of my dry-land, it fetches only Rs. 2,500. If this kind of parity exists in prices in the national economy, I think we are going to face much more difficult problems. Our planners must look into this. Just now I was talking to my colleague. He says in his area Madhya Pradesh the price of one acre of dry land is about Rs. 4,000. It means 50 per cent of a scooter can be purchased only after selling one acre of land. This situation has to be changed.

Sir, it will be wrong to blame the textile Ministry for all this state of affairs. Unless there is a proper coordination between the Agriculture Ministry, Textile Ministry, Commerce Ministry and the Finance Ministry, this problem cannot be solved properly.

One of the Public Undertakings Committee in its report had unanimously recommended that the Government should draw some linkage between the raw material and its finished product. The reply of the Ministry was that it was not possible. In 1976, the Government of India had formed a committee. That committee had prepared a report in regard to all this, but that was later shelved.

Now, the NTC Mills are with us. I must appreciate their increased efficiency. Now, we have got official figures and we can establish linkage between the price of the finished products and the raw materials of the textiles as we have done in the field of sugar.

[Shri Madhusudan Vairale]

Sir, I must compliment the hon. Minister, because whenever we go to him with some problem, he listens to us sympathetically. He has initiated some action in favour of the cotton cultivators.

Sir, there is a move to import cotton in India. In May this year, hon. Minister has stated in Bombay that there was an increase in export of textiles of 43 per cent from India. It is a welcome sign. When we are in this condition, why should we talk of importing cotton from outside? From Maharashtra Cotton Federation as well as from Gujarat and from C.C.I. there is a demand that more cotton should be allowed to be exported. I have no doubt that Government will consider it sympathetically. I would appeal to the Minister that all the three concerned Ministries should sit together and finalise it. There is the Cotton Monopoly Scheme in Maharashtra. Every year we have to go to the Finance Department for the continuance of the Scheme. This creates uncertainty. This question has to be finalised and settled once for all by making this Scheme permanent. I have no doubt that we, the representatives of the people, and our Government and our Minister and our policy-makers also will do the needful in this matter and try to serve the people. With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that broadly I support this policy; but I also want to put forth some suggestions before him which I want him to consider and try to improve the Textile Policy as far as possible.

The textile workers are second in strength in the country—the strength of the agricultural labour is equally large—and they have already been suffering.

In this policy you have given full powers to the management and the workers have been totally ignored. This is very clear. You have shifted the burden of manufacturing the controlled cloth to the handloom industry because the textile mills manufacturing this cloth used to become sick—sick to the extent of non-recovery. You have now shifted this burden of sickness to the handloom workers. This is wrong and the handloom worker will not be able to bear it and this industry will languish gradually. So, the heavy responsibility of manufacturing controlled cloth that you have thrust upon the handloom industry should be withdrawn. You have brought at par the levy and excise duty on the powerlooms and textile mill which is wrong. The powerlooms will not be able to compete with the mills and they will incur heavy losses. Instead of giving them some concessions, you have brought them at par with the mills. It is often seen that the mill owners try to ensure that government take over the mills with old technology and old machinery so as to escape the responsibility of making payments that are required to be made to old hands and they gradually succeed also in their effort. My submission is that when Governments decided to take over a sick mill, they should invariably ascertain the date when the mill was set up and then take over those industrial units also which have been set up with profit earned from that particular mill and which are running in profit so as to teach a lesson to the millowner.

Government have not given any thought to the question of setting up of processing and dyeing houses for powerlooms. I submit that all the spinning mills in the powerloom sector should be in the cooperative sector and processing and dyeing houses should be opened near the powerloom units and they should also be in the cooperative sector so as to remove the difficulty being experienced by powerlooms how because at present the dyeing and processing facilities are available at a distance of 200 to 400

kilometres. Government should pay more attention to processing and dyeing houses.

In the end, I would request you that the burden of manufacturing controlled cloth, which you have placed on the handloom industry, should again be shifted to the mills without fearing that they would grow sick. Government should ponder over the fact how much loss this country would incur if the financial condition of the handloom industry, which is a cottage industry, and which employs lakhs of workers, worsens due to the burden of manufacturing this controlled cloth.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in regard to the Textile Policy, the hon. Members from the ruling party as well as from the opposition are of the opinion that the handloom sector has been neglected in the Budget. This is the first Budget which has been generally supported by the hon. members from the ruling party but not from the bottom of their heart.

In an agricultural country like India, the handloom industry generates employment for crores of people and produces cloth for the common man. We have been talking of keeping maximum balance between the hand-made and mill-made cloth to help the poor section of the society. But the new Textile Policy does not indicate how many people will be benefited by it. It would be wrong to think that reduced prices will boost sale.

Last time the House was informed that the Textile Policy would ensure availability of cloth in the country at reasonable prices but the policy could not be implemented due to several factors. It appears that the mill owners always influenced this policy. The mill-owners have been controlling the textile policy of the country and as a result 100 textile mills became sick during the last 10 years and Government was compelled to take them over. The Factories Act enacted during the

British rule is not being implemented fully even how. 70,000 workers have been rendered jobless in Bombay, 30 mills have been closed down in Gujarat and 50,000 worker are sitting idle in Ahmedabad. Government will have to spend Rs. 150 crores, if they take over these mills. At present 1.50 lakh workers are jobless and no provision has been incorporated in this policy to provide them with employment. Government have indicated that 11 lakh workers had been rendered jobless till 1984. What action is proposed to be taken for providing them with jobs? The national textile mills have suffered a loss of Rs. 619 crores till 1985 and you have spent Rs. 300 crores on their modernisation. Who is responsible for it? The Budget is silent about it.

In the present textile policy it has been decided to give all possible incentives to the handloom industry and to reserve manufacture of controlled cloth for this sector. Therefore, more Central assistance needs to be provided for the handloom weavers and poor consumers

I come from North Bihar and would like to draw the attention of Shri Chandrashekharji, who has also been the Chief Minister of Bihar, to the letter I had written to him about the Durga Textile Mills in border district Gopalganj which employs at least 400 workers and where more than 300 workers have been rendered unemployed. No action has so far been taken in this regard. The benefit of relief worth crores of rupees being given by the Government must percolate to the workers. You will have to take some positive steps in this direction so that the benefit of the relief given by you reaches the workers. The burden of manufacturing controlled cloth has been placed on the handloom sector. The production of controlled cloth is not profitable and, therefore, no mill is prepared to manufacture this cloth.

The machinery in textile mills in India has become obsolete and the

[Shri Kali Prasad Pandey]

mill owners have not taken steps to modernise them which is their duty and it is not proper to penalise the workers for this.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur) ; Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not hesitate to support the new textile policy. Sir, I do not consider that any policy is foolproof. During the last seven years, we have had many policies including the new policy. Beginning with the first policy that was announced in 1978, there was some special mention for the protection of the interests of the handloom weavers Khadi and sericulture industry. If we judge the interest of the Government and the emphasis of the Government by the number of lines, number of words and the number of pages in the policy statement, I think, handloom is the most favoured subject. But I have to point out that policies are being changed without giving a chance to the implementing agencies to acclimatize themselves properly. Every policy has got its own merits and demerits. I think, when Chandra-stekhar Singhji is the Minister of Textiles, we feel that we are safe in his hands. But we are afraid that without giving full trail to this new policy, in spite of certain lapses as I have pointed out, if again a new policy comes up, then it is a jugglery of words and we do not like to encourage this trend.

Coming to the policy of handloom, I represent a constituency where every family irrespective of the social status—because we had been a Princely State—beginning with the King down to his servants and the lowest in the society are engaged in looms. Particularly, every woman member of the society must be a weaver and we are proud of having women weavers. I represent that constituency. Therefore, I think, this obsession will be observed by you. I will be needing

your indulgence in that. In that area, handloom has survived and is in existence not because of any subsidies, not because of any assistance but it has survived only because our own people, we the members of the society, uses handloom cloth whether for profit or no profit.

I recall in the last session, in reply to my supplementary question, our hon. Minister has promised that he would visit our area, our State. I do not know which one he meant. I do not know also whether he has visited that State. But I am very unhappy as also other Members from the North-eastern States. Perhaps, he visited Shillong, I think. But in Shillong you do not see anything of Manipur ; you do not see anything of Agartala ; you do not see anything of Assam ; and you do not see anything of Mizoram. I would like to draw your attention to my constituency where, as I have stated, handloom exists on sentimental grounds and traditional grounds and not on economic or other grounds. Now, you have to go a little deeper into the problems of these weavers. I think, there might be similar conditions in other areas also. I cannot commit for other areas.

The difficulty has been in getting yarn at reasonable prices. In the first Policy in 1978, mention was made that the main difficulty with the handloom and khadi weavers was particularly non-availability of yarn at reasonable prices. It was promised in the first Policy that yarn would be made available at reasonable prices. In the second Policy also, this was promised. Now also this has been promised in different words. If this wordy assurance means anything, we should rush to the rescue of the handloom weavers, particularly in respect of making available cheap yarn and also marketing facilities. In these two sectors, if the Government can do something, it will be helpful.

The Manipuri designs in certain cloths, loin cloth and handloom cloth,

are very popular in the foreign markets. The exporters demand that they should be produced not in one piece or two pieces or hundred pieces, but in lakhs of pieces. So, there is need for uniformity of quality and also design. This can be effected only by controlling the production centres. In what way can we do that? You have mentioned that the handloom sector can be promoted through cooperatives and in corporate sectors both at the State and at the Central levels. This is one field where the Centre can go in a big way, so that the handloom weavers from these areas, particularly Manipur and similar areas, can be given this opportunity to produce these popular designs for export. This will earn for us the valuable foreign exchange on the one hand and will also provide livelihood to a vast number of weavers in the rural areas in these States.

15.28 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the chair*]

The requirement is that we should ensure the production centres. I think the hon. Minister will go in some detail and study the problems of these areas because we might be faced with different problems in different areas. Rather than getting satisfied with one visit, to one of the places and saying, "I have visited this area; I will do something", he should study the special problems of these areas in depth.

The last point I would like to make is this. In the second Policy there had been a mention about establishment of an Institute of Handloom Technology for the North-East. I want to know whether it has been established and if so, what it is doing, and if not, whether the establishment of this Institute will be expedited, so that this will give effect to modern developments in the handloom technology.

Before I conclude, I would like to make this appeal again that the implementing agencies in the States as

well as at the Centre should acclimatise themselves with all the detailed provisions of this Policy and also the law which has been recently made about reservation of certain items for handlooms. If the implementation agencies are weak, if they have not acclimatised themselves, if they are not sincere, then these policies and laws are not going to give as much benefit as we expect them to.

With these few words, I support fully the new textile policy.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARILAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr Chairman, Sir, I support the Textile Policy that has been presented and would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a vital point.

The provision included by you in this Textile Policy about sick units will encourage the people responsible for rendering textile industry sick. I would, therefore, request you to give special attention to those cases where textile mills are rendered sick due to mismanagement or transfer of assets. Just now an hon. Member referred to the people who have earned crores of rupees through the textile mills and have set up new industrial units with its help. They have siphoned off funds from the old units and have also not modernised them. They did not make any further investment in them and rendered them sick. Action should be taken against the management of such industrial units to ensure that along with the sick unit all the assets acquired by them with the help of the sick industrial units may also be taken over.

You say you are neither going to nationalise nor take them over. The result is that the mismanagement in the industrial units, the new assets being created and other fraudulent activities being indulged in are rendering the units sick. If no action is taken against such mill owners, they would get encouraged in doing these

[Shri Girdharilal Vyas]

fraudulent acts. You have to pay attention to this aspect.

Sir, I would like to invite the attention of hon. Textile Minister to the Mewar Textile Mills in my constituency which is sick. I had made a request to him in this regard and he was pleased to take action. Rajasthan Government had taken over this mill under the Relief Undertaking, but some lacunae were left. One of the lacunae is that an application was made to IDBI for loan but the same was not accepted. The Mill was told that it would not get loan till 60 per cent of its shares were transferred. The previous owner *** is not prepared to transfer 60 per cent shares and the mill is facing difficulty in getting loan. He *** has misappropriated crores of this mill but no firm action has been taken against him so far. This owner has misappropriated Rs. 80 lakhs on account of provident fund, Rs. 35 lakhs on ESI account and the entire sum on account of compulsory deposit. Criminal cases are pending against him. He has defrauded the financial institutions of Rs. 4 crores. You must deal with such people with a heavy hand. If you fail to deal strongly with such people, these capitalists will frustrate the steps you are taking and your new Policy will not work. You must deal with such a capitalist firmly and put him behind the bars. He has purchased all these shares with the money taken from the financial institutions and, therefore, these shares should be transferred to IDBI and the mill be given necessary loan to operate so that the 2500 workers who have been jobless for many years get employment. The workers should be given representation in the management and the hon. Minister should move in the matter urgently. Only then the whole system would be set right. You must take action in this matter. An agreement has already been reached with the

workers union and they are prepared to cooperate in running this unit. Government are all powerful. They can help in recommissioning this mill after taking some stringent action against this industrialist.

Some surplus land is available with this mill and Rajasthan Government have decided to acquire it at a cost Rs. 1.50 crores, but this capitalist is showing reluctance although he has nothing to do with it. He wants to create new assets with this money. This sum of Rs. 1.50 crores will be of great help in meeting a part of the requirement of Rs. 5 to 6 crores of this mill. You kindly exert your influence to implement this arrangement without delay. This will help revive this mill and 2500 workers will get jobs. Therefore, please see that this arrangement is made as early as possible.

Secondly, a heavy and onerous responsibility has been placed on the handloom industry. The controlled cloth that used to be produced by the private sector and by the National Textile Corporation is now to be manufactured by the handloom sector. I do not say it is a bad step; it is a very good step. But the industry needs subsidy. The entire loss that will be incurred by it should be subsidised. An hon. Member from Manipur was pleading for more yarn for the handloom industry at cheap rates. It is understood that a new policy has been framed under which new licences not be issued for spinning mills. If you do not allow licences for new spinning mills, it would not be possible to arrange cheap yarn for the handloom industry. How will they arrange cheap yarn? So, my submission is that you revise this policy and no restrictions should be imposed on the setting up of new spinning mill otherwise this will add to the existing mismanagement. I would, therefore, plead for setting up of as many new spinning mills in the

cooperative sector as necessary. This will greatly help in making handloom and textile policy a success.

This should be done in a positive manner. We have been making efforts towards establishing two spinning mills in the cooperative sector in Asind and Shahpur in my constituency Bhilwara. If the policy that I have referred to comes into force, considerable difficulties will be experienced in setting up spinning mills. If such a policy is there, it needs to be reviewed because we have to give maximum incentive to the handloom sector and we have also to meet the demand for cloth the whole country. Spinning mills should, therefore, be set up and the handloom industry should continue to get cheap yarn so that this industry works on large scale and the demand for cloth of the country is met.

I support the Textile Policy presented by the hon. Minister and request him to take note of the points that I have raised and help implement the arrangements suggested by me.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : I rise to support this new textile policy formulated and presented by the Government in this House. The textile policy of our country assumes the greatest importance or significance in our economy. The textile industry is the oldest and the largest industry in India in as much as it has 12 million workers in its employment and it earns Rs. 2000 crores worth of foreign exchange annually.

This textile sector or textile mill workers' misery attracted the attention of the Father of the Nation, Gandhiji when he came to India from South Africa after having his Satyagraha programme there. He in his first phase of public life in India led the textile workers' movement or agitation or strike in Ahmedabad. Again, Sir, the hand-pound and khadi charkha were the two corner stones of Gandhian economy which ultimately led to the achieve-

ment of Independence of the country. This Gandhian economy gave a severe blow to the British economy. Thus our textile policy assumes great importance. After Independence the textile mills in the organised sector have multiplied but the paradox is that with the increase in number the misery of the textile workers also goes on multiplying and of late the number of the sick textile units has also multiplied. How to solve it !

There are many welcome features in this new textile policy. Since 1968 the National Textile Corporation is owning sick mills one after another and that number is of the order of 125 now. NTC has invested about Rs. 340 crores on modernisation and expansion of these sick units under its control but what is the net result ! There is no gain. On the other hand there is tremendous loss to the tune of Rs. 100 crores annually. What a paradox ! Naturally the sickness has to be eradicated and we have to take drastic measures to remove this sickness and bring in good health in this textile sector. There are many good measures provided in the new textile policy and they are welcome.

Sir, our textile policy has got to be a happy blending of three sectors. It has got to be a 'sangam' and a 'triveni' of organised mill sector, unorganised powerloom and handloom sectors. I am sorry to observe as pointed out by the previous speaker that this policy weighs heavily in favour of the organised mills. It is so much eloquent about the organised sector but it is somewhat silent about the concessions it intends to give to the other two sectors, mainly the handloom sector which was once the pride of our country.

Sir, I come from Sambalpur in Orissa which has earned International reputation for its beautiful handloom cloth and the Sambalpuri saree. Our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had great love and liking for the Sambalpuri saree. Whenever she

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

used to visit Orissa—and Sambalpur in particular, she was asking for it and getting some. But what is the plight of the workers in the handloom sector now? It is terrible. Their misery is multiplying. I would like to give here some suggestions.

I am happy there is a redeeming feature in the new policy to give workload to the handloom sector. Government has shifted production of control cloth from the organised sector to the handloom sector. This has been done to make the organised sector remunerative and economically viable because it was not yielding profit but loss. Therefore, they have shifted this burden to the handloom sector. After all the handloom sector which is already limping with this new burden, how can we expect it to prosper? Unless subsidy is given, priority is given to this sector and supply of yarn is assured—it should be of good quality and also well in time—and the new technology is introduced, it cannot prosper. Some institutions, some programmes should be started to provide new technology for the handloom sector so that it can compete with powerloom and organised mill sector and it can also produce cloth at cheaper rates. Now, imitation is posing a problem, a threat to the development of the handloom sector. All these things should be tackled. An organisation for the development of handloom sector should be set up, not only at the Central level but also at the State level and this organisation should be strengthened. It should mean business. It should also give financial assistance to the weavers and others engaged in this industry.

One important thing is that the handloom cloth should be produced with the strict instructions that the Government agencies and organisations should purchase handloom cloth for use in all Government offices and also for use by all the Class-IV employees. Unless these things are done, naturally

the handloom sector cannot be developed.

Now, Sir, it engages 75% of the workers of the entire textile sector. Naturally, their future is at stake. I wonder that in a poor country like ours, poverty-ridden country and committed to establish socialism through democratic methods, whether we should go in, as at present, for production of a very large variety of saris and 'dotis' and other cloths. I think it is not desirable. It is high time that we minimise the number of varieties and concentrate on our purpose and objective to produce cloth in required quantity of acceptable quality to provide to people at reasonable price.

Sir, there is a textile mill called Bhaskar Textile Mill at Jarsaguda, in Sambalpur District. That is in my constituency. It is only one of its kind Western Orissa and it is the backward area of Orissa. With tribal population there. About two thousand workers have been thrown out of employment due to the closure of this mill. Why this closure? This was a good unit, a good mill. The mill was working well and showing profits, but because of some domestic feud between the father and the son of the proprietor family it has been closed for the last two years. The Government of Orissa has taken initiative. It wants to reopen the unit after taking over. The government of Orissa should be given all sorts of encouragement and support by the Central Government to start this mill again forthwith. More than 2 thousand workers, who have been thrown out of job will get benefit out of it. Sir, we welcome this policy, but this gives rise to suspicion about the future prospect of the unorganised sector, powerlooms and handlooms. Therefore, the hon. Minister should clarify these points and priority should be given to the handloom sector. I said in the beginning that our textile policy should be a 'Sangam' or 'Triveni' of three sectors—organised mill sector, unorganised powerloom sector, and the handloom sector. The hon. Minister should ensure this.

[Translation]

***SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU** (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while participating in the discussion on textile policy I regret to state that injustice has been done to the poor labourers of textile sector. About 11% of the trade of this country concerns textiles. But the weavers, reelers are not getting any benefit. Mill sector is getting all kinds of assistance including the loans from Banks. But such facilities are not there in the handloom sector even though 75 lakh persons are working in this sector. No body is there to look after the welfare of these poor workers of handloom sector. There are so many irregularities in the mill sector. Sometimes the mill owners make the mills sick purposely to claim compensation. This sector indulges in tax evasion and other irregularities. That is why we see mushroom growth of mills. The same person runs several mills in different names. Powerlooms get safety and security. Who is there to look after the handloom sector which has gloomy future in this country. Therefore, I urge upon the Minister to see that safety and security is provided to the workers in the handlooms. They should be provided all modern facilities. Housing facilities also should be provided to them. Otherwise the condition of the poor workers of handlooms will deteriorate and they can never compete with the mills. And naturally the cloth that is produced in handlooms will be of poor quality. Hence it is very essential to separate handlooms from the textiles and we should have a separate handloom policy. The price of the yarn should be reasonable and it should be fixed by the Government.

Today it is a matter of regret that 15 to 16 crores of people who grow cotton in this country are in distress. This policy has no plan to help these poor cotton growers. The poor cotton grower gets only 420 rupees per quintal. The same quantity of cotton when it comes from the mill costs about Rs. 4500. This is how the poor cotton grower is exploited in this country.

Karnataka State feels proud of its silk production. It is producing silk since the time of Tippusultan. Today more than 45 lakh persons are depending upon silk production in my State alone. About 4½ thousand metric tonnes of silk is being produced in Karnataka. We have taken assistance from the World Bank also for sericulture in Karnataka. Strangely, on the other hand our Central Government is importing silk from China. Artificial cloth is flourishing in the markets of our country. Many persons in Vanarsi are favouring this import of raw silk for their own benefit neglecting the interest of whole silk industry. We have imported 250 metric tonnes of low standard raw silk from China. This is a dangerous move indeed. This has to be stopped by our Govt. Infact the Govt. of Karnataka had urged upon the Govt. of India to keep under check the inflow of raw-silk both under advance licencing scheme and replenishment of export in order to help the State Government to achieve the targets fixed for the 6th Five Year Plan.

It was also made clear that as a result of this policy the price of indigenous raw silk yarn have come down drastically and as a consequence the reelers are paying a much lower rate for the cocoons to the farmers. This would not only prevent further growth of sericulture but would also induce some of the old mulberry cultivators to switch over to alternative crops. Therefore, I demand that import of silk must be totally banned. Our country's economy and socialism would get great impetus by this ban of import.

Middle man is also exploiting the poor cultivators of silk and cotton. One K.G. of cotton costs Rs. 4/- only. But a garment (dhoti) made of the same quantity of cotton sells at the rate of Rs 130/-.

This is the land of Mahatma Gandhi where cottage industry should flourish. But as ill luck would have it handloom sector and cottage industry are the worst hit.

*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

[Shri G. S. Basavaraj]

Karnataka is producing good quality of silk. It can produce any quantity of silk as per the requirement of the country. Therefore the poor grower of silk should be encouraged. Import of polyester from Japan and other countries also should be banned once for all. Otherwise the farmers will perish. Middleman's exploitation should be avoided. He sells the saree for Rs. 450. The saree is made up of silk yarn worth only Rs. 160/-. There should be an end to such exploitation. If the farmers get all the facilities I am sure our country can progress very well. I thank you, Sir, and with these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI (Madhubani) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this matter.

Many hon. Members have already spoken on this Policy. Prof. Ranga, who is an old and experienced Member of this House and who is connected with the handloom sector and who is an important office bearer in the Handloom Congress, and Prof. Dandavate have already expressed their views. Today, I would like to highlight certain points about the handlooms particularly. Tall promises have been made in this House every year about the handlooms. I would like to narrate the serious consequences that followed those promises.

At the time of introduction of powerlooms in 1971 and 1972, it was said that they would be earmarked for the poor weavers so as to modernise their looms. But it is a matter of great regret that all the powerlooms were given order to the capitalists who set them up in the big cities. The mill workers have been rendered jobless. The weavers in the country had to face acute unemployment problem and lakhs of them started abandoning their looms.

The weaver's community is spread over all parts of the country but their

concentration is the largest in Madhubani District which is known as the Manchester of the country. About 35,000 looms were operating there. With the introduction of the powerlooms in 1971, 10,000 local weavers abandoned their looms and they are now living on the footpaths in Ganvadi in Bombay. Today also I received a letter in which it has been written that there is nobody in the country to highlight their problems so that these can be solved. They had to abandon their trade and have been compelled to live near the drains.

16.00 hrs.

The big capitalists, who purchase powerlooms, are exploiting them. They have got no home to live in. I had forwarded their applications in this regard to the Housing Minister, but no action has so far been taken in this regard.

In 1974 Sivaraman Commission was appointed. It had stated in its report that there was widespread resentment and unemployment among the weavers. The Commission had clearly stated that the output of a powerloom was equal to the output of 24 handlooms, with the result that it displaced 24 weavers. The Commission had also recommended that if it was necessary to introduce powerlooms, then the poor weavers might be given loans to purchase them. But Commission's recommendations remained in files only. After that, under the 1981 Policy, the Commerce Ministry constituted a standing Committee which had recommended that some control should be exercised over the powerloom production so that it did not encroach upon the handloom production. But I am sorry to say that no control was exercised and the powerlooms started producing the same items which were being produced in the handloom sector. This created unemployment among the weavers.

After the 1977 Policy, Government had formulated another policy in 1984 under which weaves started getting some work, i.e. 1/10th of the total

production. But it is a matter of regret that they were not given any financial assistance due to which they could not get the desired benefit. I would like to give an example. In Madhubani District, out of 35,000 weavers, 10,000 weavers have left and 25000 weavers have been left behind. Only 2000 weavers were able to get work in that district. 1000 were employed by the cooperatives, 500 by Khadi Bhandar and the rest 500 by the Corporation. In this way, the remaining 23 thousand have to face unemployment problem. The production cost comes to Rs. 2000 per month. If it is multiplied by 2000 looms it would work out to Rs. 20 lakhs I welcome the step taken by the Government to provide employment to the weavers by entrusting the job of producing controlled cloth to them. But I would like to urge that in order to achieve this target those weavers should be provided with the working capital so that all the persons could get work. If you fail to do so, the mill owners and the capitalists will jeer that you do not have the capacity to meet the country's requirement. I would, therefore, strongly urge you to look into the requirements of these weavers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir please do not ring the bell. Today, I would like to say about that section of the society which is not vocal and who, in time of distress, wander here and there in big cities with their children. I would, therefore, like to voice their difficulties in this House so that they may get justice. I request you to allow me to speak. One of the reasons for their unemployment is that they have no money to store their products. During the rainy season, the big capitalists do not purchase their cloth even at cost price due to which they have to face great difficulties. They have to approach the money lenders, who charge a very heavy interest. It is a very weak section of the society. I, therefore, request you to provide them with financial assistance.

Now, I would like to explain the conditions prevailing in my State.

Whereas Government allocate share capital and give exemptions, the State Government are not prepared to provide these facilities to them. Even today Rs. 40 lakhs are lying with the Bihar Government but the weavers are not getting it. You should look into their problems and we doubt whether the assurances given to the handloom sector by Shri Rajiv under this new policy would be fulfilled. The hope that unemployment among the weavers would be removed, will not materialise. With these words, I hope that due consideration would be paid to our suggestions.

[English]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh) : After agriculture and industry, it is the textile sector which is the biggest employer in this country. We must see the National Textile Policy in that perspective, viz. that steps would enable us to give maximum employment to our people living in the urban and rural areas.

Hand-spinning and handloom are the two areas which have to be encouraged. To an extent, I agree with hon. Shri Dandavate when he advocates the cause of handloom. I would like to bring to your notice that when Mahatma Gandhi spoke against the cloth made in Manchester, his whole idea was not to boycott the foreign cloth, but to give gainful employment in rural areas. That is why he advocated hand-spinning and hand-weaving.

Although it has been mentioned that hand-spinning would be encouraged, I would request that some kind of reservation and protection should be given to hand-spinning. I would go to the extent of saying that all yarn below the count of 40 should be reserved for hand-spinning, so that hand-spinning could spread to rural areas, and it could provide gainful employment in the rural areas.

Similarly, we appreciate it, and we are grateful that controlled cloth has

[Shri Digvijaya Singh]

been reserved for handloom industry. Although it may be construed that this has been done to oblige the textile mill owners, I feel that an honest effort has been made to encourage handlooms in the country. But mere reservation of controlled cloth for the handloom industry is not enough. Along with that reservation, you have to ensure that the consumers' preferences are ascertained and followed. In addition, the prices of controlled cloth have to be attractive, so that the common man buys it. Otherwise, you will have huge stocks of controlled cloth produced through handlooms.

Proper marketing is essential and consumers' preferences have to be taken care of. Fashion, design, colour, all have to be kept in mind.

I am very happy that the hon. Minister has said somewhere in his speech that a Special Designs Cell will be established in the Handloom Development Corporation, to see what kind of colour, what kind of consumer preference are there in the market so that those very things could be manufactured in the handloom. To protect the handloom sector, it is a must and it should be made mandatory for the Central Government and the State Governments that all government purchases have to be done through handloom sector; unless and until we do that handloom industry will not be taken care of, because it is essential, unless and until you ensure proper marketing, proper purchasing of handloom product, handloom industry will not get preference and support that it needs.

The research and modernisation has to be looked after, which is encouraging. At the same time, effective training programme has to be implemented to see that more and more youngsters come in for handloom industry. We can dovetail hand spinning and the handloom sector, handloom project with the IRD in the rural areas so that people living below

the poverty line, through TPYSE through bank finance, through subsidy, could be encouraged to take up hand spinning and handloom.

Hand dyeing and hand printing is a dying art in the rural areas, a number of traditional places we have hand dyeing and hand printing, which is very popular in foreign countries; this has to be encouraged; it has to be promoted and proper training programme and proper marketing has to be ensured so that hand dyeing and hand printing do not die in this country.

The sericulture is one of the most important gainful employer in the forest areas, especially tribal areas. I would request the hon. Minister to give special attention to the production of silk in this country. One of the hon. members from Karnataka rightly pointed out why should we import silk from foreign countries when we have a number of traditional areas where sericulture can be encouraged. I would request that the processing industry of the sericulture should also be kept in the tribal areas. Otherwise, today, in Madhya Pradesh, the cocoons are being produced in Bastar and Raigarh, and they are going for processing to Ranchi and Calcutta depriving thousands of tribal boys and girls of gainful employment. That is why I would request the hon. Minister to see that processing, weaving, dyeing, printing should all be confined to tribal areas which are the areas of production for cocoons. At the same time, The Forest Conservation Act is coming in the way of sericulture forest area. Pollarding which is an essential thing in forest area for production of posa cocoons, it should be given special exemption under the Indian Forest Conservation Act so that it can be encouraged and produced in the tribal areas, in the forest areas.

We have to make special study to improve the functioning of the NTC, although modernisation is one of the points. But, at the same time, we should see that the wasteful expendi-

ture in the NTC is minimised. Cotton is being purchased through the agents from the CCI giving huge sums of money as commission to the favourites of the agents of the NTC. The purchase of cotton should be done directly through the CCI and not through the agents. At the same time, there is a specific instance where wasteful yarn can be recovered from the bobbins left in the textile mill. Lot of private textile mills take care of that. Why not the NTC also take out useful yarn left there after the production of the cloth? We have announced that the reduction of levy on the man made fibre will be done, but, at the same time, no specific announcement has been made because of which all the manufactures of the textile, owners of polyester fibre, the mills have come to a stop; they are awaiting the deduction in levy, and that is why the production has gone down. If you want to give some reduction in levy do that, if you want to give some concession do it, but you should be careful that by reducing the levy on man made fibre, cotton prices must not come down, because essentially it is the cotton prices which must be protected, because ultimately, it is the welfare of the farmers which we have promised in our election campaign also. The cotton varieties have to be identified. Today, no such project has been taken up in the rural areas. There is no direction from the textile industry and the Cotton Corporation on what kind of variety should be given for long staple variety or the medium staple variety. Until and unless consumer preference is given to the farmers by the Agriculture Department as to which variety should be promoted, nothing can be done. That has to be ensured.

I would like to congratulate the Textile Minister for taking up the modernisation of the aging factories which is long overdue and at the same time go in for hand processing. Hand processing should also be encouraged in the rural areas to provide gainful employment.

I would like the National Textile

Policy to be so structured that it gives gainful employment to our rural masses so that we can fulfil the promises we have made in the Seventh Five Year Plan document.

[Translation]

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD (Chatra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Textile Policy announced by the Government. I do not feel that the worker will not be encouraged and employment opportunities will not be increased thereby.

I congratulate the Government because a very encouraging atmosphere has developed in the Textile industry after the announcement of the new Textile Policy. The amount of loss of Rs. 14 crores per month incurred by the industry during 1984-85 has come down to Rs. 9 crores, which proves that its efficiency has increased. The wasteful expenditure being incurred in it has been curbed to a great extent.

I would also like to congratulate the Government for the fact that out of 70 mills lying closed, 4 mills have already been revived and 20 to 22 mills are likely to be recommissioned very soon. I would like to urge the Government to take interest in this regard and try to reopen as many mills as possible. From employment point of view, our industry is linked with every section of the society. This industry 1,20,00,000 lakh people, out of which 13,00,000 are employed in the organised sector, 32,00,000 in the powerloom sector and 75,00,000 people in the handloom sector. Keeping in view their large number, I can say that there is no district in the country which is not connected with it.

This industry earns foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 1000 crores for the country, out of which Rs. 200 crores are earned by the powerloom sector, Rs. 200 crores by the handloom sector and Rs. 600 crores by the textile sector. India has to compete with Korea in the international market. Keeping in view India's competition,

[Shri Yogeshwar Prasad]

with Korea, India is required to adopt new techniques and efforts are required to be made in this regard. In order to maintain its reputation and leading position in the international market, India will have to modernise its machines. The existing machines have become obsolete. Unless you protect this industry properly, you will not be able to compete successfully. If the machines are not modernised, the industry will go in loss. Hence, the Government must pay attention towards it. If this industry does not function properly, the rehabilitation programme adopted by you will suffer. I feel happy to note that many other things are linked with the Rehabilitation Scheme formulated by the Government. Setting up of a special fund by the Government for paying compensation and rehabilitating the workers in the event of their retirement, giving them priority in the matter of employment, providing loans and other facilities for self-employment and importing training to facilitate re-employment are very good steps. But efforts should be made to avoid such a situation because retrenchment is made at a time when he is overaged and not fit for any job. I would, therefore, like to suggest to the Government to avoid closure of factories and mills so as to obviate the necessity of rehabilitating the workers, because a worker engaged in a particular trade adjusts himself accordingly and he is not able to set up independent business. Moreover, we cannot ask him to do a particular business. Hence, attention is required to be paid towards such persons.

I would like to point out that there are certain mill owners who are always on the lookout to get their mills declared sick because in this way their profit and facilities start increasing. That is why they intentionally declare the factories sick and after the factory is declared sick, trade union people exercise pressure on them and a cut is effected in the worker's facilities. In

this way while the workers suffer, they gain in strength. The partners in such an industry vie with each other in misappropriating the development funds to further their ends. In this way the industry suffers.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards one thing. I want to say something about my constituency. The new policy declared by you is a very good one. Such industries may be set up in Bihar particularly in the adivasi and backward areas where poor people live. You have been the Chief Minister of Bihar and you are very well aware of the difficulties of the people there. I would like to urge you to set up industries in Chatra area.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards one thing more. There is no uniformity in the wages of the workers. The wages of the workers differ from State to State. In Bihar State the wages are far less as compared to other big States. The wages of textile workers in Bihar are far less as compared to other big States. You have taken a number of steps for the welfare of the handloom workers and to remove their difficulties. But there are still some shortcomings which should be looked into again to undertake fresh measures for their betterment.

With these words, I conclude and thank you for allowing me to speak.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLIES AND TEXTILES (SHRI CHANDRA-SHEKHAR SINGH): I am grateful to the hon. Members for a frank expression of their views on this very important subject which concerns literally every Indian.

Members have spoken highlighting the situation which prevails in their areas and constituencies. I would like to assure them that particular instances which they have referred to in their

speeches, shall be fully attended to and taken care of.

At the very outset I would like to make it clear that there are a hundred issues which are covered by the new textile policy. If a member, according to his assessment and point of view, feels that there is some deficiency in one or two points, I do not take it that he disagrees with the new textile policy in its perspective. I take it and it is the correct responsibility on my part that these deficiencies have to be examined and looked into. I would like to clarify the situation on all such issues which have been raised by the hon. Members here.

Briefly, I would like to refer to the situation which confronts us today, which prompted the formulation of a new textile policy for our country. We have realised that consumption of cloth in our country has remained almost at a stagnant level. It should have increased with the growth in our economy, but this has not happened like that. Again, we find that there are clear imbalances between the three recognised segments of the textile economy—the handlooms, the power-looms and the composite mills. We find today that while handlooms and composite mills have failed to reach the target of production set for them in the Sixth Five Year Plan, the power-looms have overrun their targets and they have thereby affected not only the composite mills but also the handloom sector. Thirdly, we all feel, and Government fully share the hon. Members' concern that there has been a growing sickness in the textile industry. If some of the industrialists or mill-owners are bad and have not functioned in a desirable manner, we are not here, not any one of us, to agree that the entire industry should be killed for that. We find today that not only there are nearly 70 closed mills in our country, but a large number of mills are at the stage of closing down, which is a matter of serious concern for all of us. All of us should agree that there is a large

unsatisfied demand for blended cloth which even those belonging to the lower middle classes prefer because they are more wear-worthy and last longer.

Lastly, I would like to add that our export of textiles is at a very low level and has been declining. Although in the Government sector we have progressed well in the last five years, but still India is ranking very low even so far as the export of garments is concerned. This is the situation which confronted us and for which a new textile policy was imperative.

I would like to refer to the four main pillars of the new textile policy upon which the edifice is sought to be built. The first is modernisation, modernisation not only of the composite mills but modernisation of the handloom sector also. We have provided in the new textile policy for introduction of improved looms which would greatly enhance the earning capacity of an ordinary handloom weaver.

Secondly, we have introduced multi-fibre flexibility. We had tried to do away with some of the restrictions which had become irrelevant in the changed context. This flexibility has been allowed for all the three segments of the textile sector.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : How can this be for the handloom ?

SARI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : You do not perhaps realise that if handlooms are permitted to produce blended cloth their market would certainly increase and demand will also increase.

Thirdly, our effort is to induce competition particularly in the composite mill segment so as to make cloth production/cost effective and within the reach of the poorer sections of society.

Forthly, and perhaps most important part of it is that handlooms

[Shri Chandrashekhar Singh]

have been given a more prominent role to play in the new textile policy not only from the point of view of up-gradation and technology, but also because we have taken adequate measures to protect it against the inroads of powerlooms.

I would first of all try to clarify some of the points raised regarding handlooms.

We fully realise and are fully conscious of the fact that more than seven million weavers are getting employment in this segment. I have also been personally associated with their problems for quite some time. So, if you cast a second look at the new textile policy, you will find that we have taken care of the problems of the handloom weavers right from the stage of supply of yarn to the stage of marketing of their products. I have assured the handloom weavers of this country during the discussions in the last session of this Lok Sabha that we shall make adequate arrangements for supply of yarn to weavers at reasonable prices at all times. Even this year, I can tell you, that the problem of supply of yarn has been resolved and just now weavers have not expressed this as their grievance because arrangements have been made for supply of yarn at stable prices to them.

The only hon. Member coming right from the class of weavers is Mr. Ansari.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :
I also belong to that class.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH:
Yes, Mr. Makwana also. And if you listen to him you will understand that he is aware of the problems.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : How
was it that no handloom representative

was allowed to tender evidence before the Expert Committee ?

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR
SINGH : I can tell you pre-loom and post-loom facilities would be provided, the technology of handloom production will be upgraded through introduction of improved looms and production of mixed and blended fabrics would be encouraged.

Again I would with all the emphases at my command say that this Government had the credit and distinction to enact a legislation for the handloom weavers reserving the production of certain items of cloth for the exclusive production in the handloom segment. I would like to assure the House that the provisions of this Act will be enforced strictly. I interrupted Mr. Munsli because it is very clear that there is no question of reservation of use, if I may say so. What is being produced exclusively in the handloom which cannot be produced in the powerloom or composite mill, shall be used by all and there is no question of reservation of use of handloom products. We have constituted a Committee which is meeting. The committee has representatives of handloom weavers on it. We shall give fullest consideration to the recommendations of the committee. And if it is possible to enlarge the present category, we shall certainly be glad to do it. But some Members raised their voices to say that handloom products should be used for Government servants. Well, there are many trade union leaders here ; there is no dearth of them here at all in this honourable House. I would make this request to them on behalf of the handloom weavers of this country. Let them come out ; let the unions write to us saying that they want only handloom products for their members and for the Government servants and so on. I will be the first person to accede to their request without any sort of hesitation. I would like to say it clearly. I know that the trade unions want not only cotton cloth but they want Terycot. I do not have any

dispute but this is the situation we are facing. On the one hand you say that handloom products should be used for all government servants and on the other hand you make a demand that government servants should be supplied not only cotton but Terycot also. I cannot reconcile both these things.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I would quote this from experience that during our regime in Railway every piece of cloth that was used in the Railway was khaddar and khaddar alone.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH: Well, I will refer to your experience also. It is almost a situation of handloom vis-a-vis powerloom. In some areas powerlooms have to be restricted so that they are not allowed to make inroads into the territory of handlooms. We have clearly stated it and we are action upon it. We have already initiated action on it, so that handloom may prosper and grow and give employment to millions of weavers.

Again I would like to tell you that it is for the first time that Government has initiated purely welfare measures for the weavers. There is the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme and the House cum Work-site Construction scheme. I would like to say that if you can suggest any further addition to what we propose to do for the handloom weavers, I shall be the first person to respond to your request and come to the aid of the handloom weavers.

But, I would like to clarify some of the points raised by hon. Members. A great hue and cry was raised as if the decision to pass on the production of Janata cloth to handlooms is a burden. That was the word used by Prof. Dandavate. I don't know whether he used it consciously or unconsciously.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Very consciously.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH: All right. I would most

respectfully tell you that you are not aware of the situation which the handloom weavers are facing. I want to convey to you my feelings. During the last 4 or 5 months I have addressed the Conference of Weavers. I have met hundreds of weavers in Tamil Nadu, in Uttar Pradesh, in Bihar and in some of the other areas in this country and it has been the consistent demand of the handloom weaver organisation that this facility should be allowed to them. I would like to read just relevant portion from the Memorandum. This is a printed Memorandum to me, I would like to read it, and I quote:

"In the interest of providing continuous employment to handloom weavers and also to provide cheap cloth for masses, the entire production of controlled cloth should be given to the handloom sector."

This is the demand which has always been raised by the handloom weaver organisation and I would like to tell you that you have very eloquently made the point that the composite mill owners have been liberated from the responsibility of production of cheap cloth. I would like to tell you that this banner of liberation, the so-called liberation for the tycoons, for the mill owners, was raised by the Janata Government itself, not by any of us here, and I would like to read this from the National Textile Policy, as is circulated by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, page 21. This is the 1978 Policy and I quote:

"It is proposed to discontinue the present pattern of imposing obligation to produce controlled cloth with effect from 1.10.78."

This is the Government's contribution which, Mr. Dandavate, you yourself also had the distinction to adopt.

(Interruptions)

14.42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please permit me because the debate will be on that. *(Interruptions)*. Sir, I conclude that he has yielded. He has read only that 'responsibility of controlled cloth, Janata wanted to lift it from the composite mills and transfer to the handlooms.' There he is correct. This is the truth, but not the whole truth. And now I will tell you what were the conditions.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : Please give us the whole truth.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please let me complete.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : I can speak on your behalf also, I have got the guts to do that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is right. I am glad about it, I have got full respect for your guts. You should also have the same for mine.

Sir, for your information, this is our controlled cloth. You have said it just now. It provided these conditions :

"The Janata 1978 policy wanted the controlled cloth responsibility to be taken to the handloom provided the tenets were :

- (1) that no expansion of weaving capacity will be permitted in the organised sector and modernisation will be permitted in mills within the existing capacity ;
- (2) the number of powerlooms will not be allowed to be increased, and
- (3) handloom and khadi sector will be expanded to maximum capacity to meet the clothing requirements of the country."

So, no unequal competition after transferring the responsibility. These are the basic tenets you have forgotten.

(Interruptions)

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Sir, you did not implement it, you could not have implemented it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What I am pointing out to you is, we have already begun with that policy. All that I want to point out to you is, he read a particular policy aspect, but he forgot to mention the conditions which we had put.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : One is always clearer to put conditions where conditions are not implementable. You put conditions you have not implemented them, and this is the result that the 1978 policy has created. So, I would not like to...

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The 1978 policy was succeeded by 1981 policy. Why you have been silent for the last five years ?

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : I will refer to the 1981 policy. I have made the position clear so far as your policy was concerned and I would not like to embarrass Mr. Dandavate, he must have a hand in the formulation of the policy itself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has made it clear, and I have made it clearer.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Both of you are very clear. Only you did not implement it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : Then, this attack on handloom was made from another angle. Mr. Dandavate told us...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
It was not an obtuse angle !

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : Mr. Dandavate told us that the consumer would be hard hit by this decision. I would like the hon. Member to realise the implication of what he said. The implication is very clear. His assessment and his feeling is that production system in the handloom segment is outmoded and expensive and if we pass on the production of cheap cloth to the handloom, it would add to the burden of the consumer. This is his point of view. I would like the House to realise in what respect the Opposition holds the handloom sector. They think that this is an outmoded system of production, an expensive system of production. This cannot last in a system where economic forces cannot be held at bay. These forces are bound to work. If this is his analysis that it is an expensive system of production, it is bound to die some day or the other, I would like to enlighten him that this is not. We have gone into the analysis of the conversion cost of handloom and the conversion cost of mills and I am happy to tell you that cloth produced by handloom is cheaper than cloth produced by mills. This goes to the credit of handloom weavers and our decision to pass on the production to handloom will give not only employment to a handloom weavers but will also make cheaper cloth available to the consumers. I would like to remind you that the simple decision to pass on the production of Janata cloth in its entirety to the handloom is going to create nearly million jobs for the handloom weavers in this country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : May I seek one small clarification ? According to the Annual Report of your Ministry, handlooms are, at present—before your new policy comes into operation—producing about 3,000 million metres of cloth of which only 10%, i.e. 300 million metres, is controlled cloth. So, 2,700 million metres are the other cloth. Now, you allow them to make controlled cloth. The

whole of the controlled cloth you want to give to handlooms. But what will happen to the bulk of the other cloth which is, at present, 2,700 million metres of, not controlled cloth, other types of cloth. That market will be lost to the most of the handloom weavers because you are giving unrestricted capacity and expansion capability to the mill sector ? What will happen to this ? Are they to subsist only on controlled cloth ? That is the whole trouble. You are giving them the whole of the controlled cloth as though it is an additional increment. It is not so because the rest of the other production will be finished up by the mills.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : This production will be in addition to what is going on. In fact, what is going on, at present, itself will increase the size. The production of cloth by handloom will increase even otherwise. This decision alone will give employment to nearly one million handloom weavers in this country. This is by simple calculation. This is a simple calculation.

At present, they are producing 300 million metres. By the end of Seventh Five Year Plan, they shall be required to produce 900 million metres, i.e. additional 600 million metres. One handloom weaver produces nearly 4 to 4 and-a-half metre per day. A handloom weaver works for nearly 150 days a year. If you calculate it, you will come to the conclusion that this decision alone is going to provide jobs, work and employment to nearly one million people in this country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The other part will go to the mill sector.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : For non-controlled cloth, there will be a competition with the organised sector and the powerlooms which are allowed to expand.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : I would like again to make it

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clear. I would not like to say so. But unfortunately you have been influenced by the propaganda let loose by the powerloom sector.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We are saying that the powerlooms will actually compete with the handlooms and destroy them, as far as non-controlled cloth is concerned. Why don't you understand that ? We are not carried away by any propaganda. The other day the other Minister said that we were being carried away by the industrial sugar propaganda. Now he says that we are being carried away by powerloom propaganda. That means, according to them, we always exist on propaganda...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : I was talking about our policy relating to powerlooms. I would like to come to that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : And do not forget that he had to apologise for his remarks.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : I would like to make it clear that we are not in any way prejudiced against the powerloom sector. But what is happening just now, as I have stated, is that the powerloom sector is subsisting and is growing at the cost of the labour employed in the powerlooms. They are not being given even the minimum wages. A large number of powerlooms are not paying any taxes at all to the State Government or to the Government of India. A large number of powerlooms in our country have grown in a haphazard manner, in a clandestine manner. And what are we proposing to do with them ? We only say that they will be allowed to grow if they have the inherent strength to grow ; we only say, 'Kindly get registered'. A compulsory registration system is being introduced. *(Interruptions)* It will change the position drastically, I want to tell you. Once they

get registered, they will be accountable for everything. Just now no factory law operated there, no labour law operates there. Once they are registered, all these laws will become applicable to the powerlooms also and they shall have to pay the due taxes to the State exchequer. This way we are neutral. This policy is neutral between the powerlooms and the composite sector...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is stretching non-alignment too far.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : But I would like to make it clear that we have gone into an analysis of how things are going to develop. The composite mill sector will have two advantages. It shall not have to pay sales-tax on cotton yarn and it shall not have to pay for the transport of yarn because it is produced at the same place. But the powerlooms also will have the advantage of lower level of wages. Even if the present wages are enhanced and shall be enhanced... *(Interruptions)* They cannot continue like this because once they are recognised, the impact of labour laws will be felt there. Even if, the present level of wages are raised and shall be raised, even then their level of wages will be much lower than the level of wages in the composite mills. Again, their overhead costs will be lower. We have analysed it and found that, even with the implementation of the new textile policy the edge will always be in favour of the powerlooms. The powerlooms have nothing to be very unhappy about. But certainly we want to put an end to the present situation where some of these composite millowners themselves have encouraged powerlooms to grow. Particularly during that period it happened because of the move taken by my hon. friend Dr. Datta Samant. The mills were closed in Bombay and these millowners started powerlooms elsewhere ; and some of the unemployed labour were forced to work there at very low level of wages. This situation continues even at the present moment. What we propose to do is this,

We want to create a situation where the labour employed in the powerlooms should get a fair deal and the powerlooms should also pay their dues to the State exchequer. After that, we shall give all support to them, marketing support, design support, supply of yarn to them, all these things will be taken care of. I think, the powerlooms have nothing to be very unhappy about. The situation will certainly change qualitatively for them, and the decision has been taken consciously in the interest, particularly, of the handlooms whom we want to protect against the inroads of the powerlooms.

I would like to say just a few words about the other segment, which is the composite mills. Many members have rightly expressed their concern that unemployment may get enhanced, may increase and this will be a serious problem for the entire country. I would like to take you again to the situation as it exists today. What is the present position? Factories, mills, are closing down. I told you that some 66 to 70 or 72 mills are always on the close list. More than hundred mills in the country have been identified in the category of getting sick by the IDBI. We are not able to do anything because in the present policy, in the present situation, the initiative has been left to the mill owners. If they want to have something, if they want to prepare a rehabilitation package, go to the financial institutions for loans and do something, they can do it. But the Government so far did not acknowledge that they had a role to play and I want to tell the House that this is for the first time that Government has taken cognisance of the fact that this situation is being created; it has to be prevented and necessary action has to be taken. Government has taken upon itself the responsibility to take initiatives in this sphere. This is a very important step which we have taken.

I would like to tell you that the policy makes it amply clear that a study would be made of each mill which is in the closed category getting sick. If there is anything possible to

be done to reverse the situation, to make them healthy, make them back to life, then such a package would be implemented and the present situation would be eliminated.

But again I would repeat that instances have come to us and the members have also pointed out here on the floor of the House that there are cases of bad management. We have also accepted this statement. There are cases of inept management and Government would not hesitate and would take steps to change the management, so that any management should not be allowed to create a situation where closes take place and the labour is thrown out of employment and the production is hampered.

This Finance Minister has announced that a comprehensive legislation on sick undertakings is being introduced and the Prime Minister himself is very keen to see that no management is allowed to adopt unfair practices. This Government will take the sternest measures against the mill owners or industrialists.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : When will you begin doing this?

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : We have already announced — it was a very important announcement — that if it is a case where we find that a particular industrialist has deliberately created sickness, developed a vested interest in the sickness, he should be denied the facility of help from the financial institutions for all the undertakings he is running and thereby he will be declared almost...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The punishment will be for the workers. Remember that if you take other factories also which he owns for the fault of management, all the workers will suffer.

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SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : It is not such a simplistic

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solution as you make it out to be. Therefore, this decision to make such an entrepreneur and industrialist almost a financial leper which no financial institution is going to touch.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is the only punishment ?

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : I would like to make it clear. You know what our attitude is. I would like to tell you about the NTC. There are 3 or 4 mills where the total loss is higher than the total wage bill. The implication is very clear—that to-day if we stop the working of the mill and we tell them, 'Workers, you go back home. We will send you your monthly wages through money order and you do no work,' still we shall be in a profit, but we have not closed those mills. We have not opted for closure of mills even in such a situation. That is what the Government's response to the woes and miseries and problems of the ordinary workers is. I would like to make it clear that the Government will leave no option and we will take every method to see that all mills are opened, sicknesses prevented and action is taken in time. Today 70 mills are closed. I would like to make it clear to the House that if only one glance is made, it will make it amply clear that at least 20 to 22 of these mills can be re-opened with a proper dose of investment. But it is true that in a few cases there may be some dislocation of labour and we have taken care to see that the interest of the workers is fully safeguarded in such a situation.

Two important decisions have been taken by this Government. First, Government has announced that the dues, the terminal benefits to which he is entitled will have a very high priority and he shall be fully paid. To-day what do we find ? The mill is closed. Even the proper dues of the workers are not paid to him. He has to run from this place to that place, from this mill-owner to that mill-owner and for years and he is not able to get it. We have tried to ensure that this

payment is made to him in full and in time.

Secondly another very important decision taken in the new textile policy which might become a model for others also is that we have introduced the concept of rehabilitation of the workers. Never before was this concept accepted. We had to get rid of the workers once the terminal benefits are paid. Now we have taken upon ourselves the responsibility to rehabilitate the workers and see that some payment is made to him during the intervening period. So this is what we have tried to do in the composite mill sector. Sir, I have only one more point to make.

There may be some dislocation or displacement of labour in one place or the other. But I would like to assure the House that I have examined the situation in detail and the employment in the composite mill sector alone is not going to decline in the coming five years which is the Seventh Plan period which is a very important element for all of us to consider. Employment is going to increase in the handloom sector. The total employment in the textile sector is going to be enhanced and the labour should be happy about it....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I think you have said that one million jobs will be created more in the handloom sector.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : For other sectors it is something more than that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In that case, if you are so confident that additional employment will be created in the handloom sector, would you have any objection to extending to the handloom workers that scheme of compensation and rehabilitation in case any handloom workers also get displaced due to your new policy ? You are confident that they will not be. Please explain.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : We are fully confident that more handloom weavers are going to be employed. We stand for a vibrant and growing handloom sector. You talk that there is a sickness in the air. You find composite mills getting sick. You find powerloom and handloom mills getting sick but I would like to assure you that sickness is on the other side. Sickness is not in the country at all. I would like to assure you that no handloom weaver is going to be unemployed. Not only this rehabilitation measure but if any new suggestion is made to us to alleviate the plight of the handloom weavers we shall readily accept that suggestion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am making a new suggestion.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : I shall consider it. I shall consider all good suggestion that come from your side.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : One clarification about what you have said now. Since you have been saying that handloom industry will create one million additional jobs, mine and Mr. Indrajit Gupta's argument is since there is going to be an unequal competition as far as non-control cloth is concerned between the powerlooms and the mills on the one hand and handlooms on the other, it is very likely according to our assessment that their capacity for employment is going to reduce because the handloom industry itself is going to become sick. Therefore, taking this factor into account how do you justify your statement that one million more jobs will be created ?

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : I did explain it. Perhaps you did not notice it. I shall repeat it. There is some cost handicap. I explained it to you in detail. There is no cost handicap between handloom and composite mills.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : At the present level of productive

techniques and the responsibility you are putting on the handlooms your argument is not correct. Do you stand by your statement ?

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : Powerlooms do have an advantage over handlooms at the present moment. I have accepted it. But I have clearly acknowledged in the statement of the new textile policy that we shall remove the cost handicap between powerlooms and handlooms and will restore the handlooms their proper position. This is our commitment to the handlooms and we are already acting upon it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That will be neutralised by un-even competition.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : That point has been fully taken care of and I would like again to say that we stand for the harmonious growth. *(Interruptions)*

We are already doing something about the Mewar textile mill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think I already told you about Mettur textile industries. Now, they are closed. That stage has reached. Two thousand five hundred workers are on the street.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : According to the new policy, Mr. Deputy Speaker, they will be allowed to close.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : If the implementation of the new textile policy is left in the hands of the Janata people they shall be allowed to be closed immediately but if it is in our hands they shall be made to run and work it to the benefit of the workers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request the Minister to consider my demand.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : I would like to refer to one more point. Shme hon. Members, particularly from Maharashtra, were very anxious about the cotton prices and the cotton situation. I would like to tell them that this policy has taken a step forward. What is the present situation? According to the present situation the Agriculture Ministry fixes a minimum support price and it is the Government's commitment that we shall make all purchases at that price. Price shall not be allowed to fall below that level. The Agriculture Ministry have announced minimum support price or the floor price this year. But you wanted volumes and not this simple paragraph. Have you looked into what this paragraph contains? It is clearly written :

“Cotton growers shall always be assured off-take of their produce at remunerative price...”

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE : There is no definition of 'remunerative' price.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : I will explain everything. I will try to remove the misapprehension. You will agree that between the floor price and remunerative price, remunerative price is something higher than the floor price. If we have gone a step forward—we have seen that—we will give not only floor price but remunerative price also. So, don't you consider it a step forward in the right direction? Don't you agree to this?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE : Our request is in regard to the A.P.C. recommendation.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : That is another matter. But here we have gone a step forward and clearly stated that we shall assure off-take of your production at remunerative price. We are in consultation with the Agriculture Ministry right at the moment. The Agriculture Ministry is

the custodian of the interests of the growers. We are discussing this particular matter with them and I would like to assure you.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Since you have referred to Maharashtra, let me tell you about our tragedy that an Island of monopoly procurement scheme is surrounded by an ocean of free market and therefore when the remunerative price is not available, there is a clandestine sale of cotton in the free market outside. How are you going to settle that problem?

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : You are certainly correct that situation prevails today. But I would like to assure the hon. Members from Maharashtra and other cotton growers that we shall discuss as to what should be the remunerative price, with the Agriculture Ministry. The Cotton Corporation of India shall have to play a new role after the formulation of the new Textile Policy. The new role is that the Cotton Corporation of India shall be responsible not only for ensuring floor price to cotton growers but shall be made responsible in creating necessary infrastructure for the Cotton Corporation of India and to see that not only floor price but remunerative prices are paid to the cotton growers. This is a big step forward in the interest of the cotton growers. So, this measure is sought to be taken.

Sir, I would not like to take more time of the House. But I would like to make clear about the implementation of the new Textile Policy. Several steps have been taken and I would not like to elaborate on them. But a few things have to be decided in consultation with the other Ministries, particularly in regard to the relief that we propose to give in the matter of excise duties and import duties. This question of relief would be decided in consultation with the Finance Ministry and it is the right Ministry to speak on that point. I would like to assure the House that we are trying to expedite everything. This is a matter which concerns

the State Exchequer in a big way and I would also like to ensure that whatever relief is given in the matter of excise duties or import duties, it will be passed on to the consumers. We are evolving a mechanism to see that this gap does not remain and the relief that is extended to this industry is made available to the poor consumers. So, this matter is also going to be decided upon as quickly as possible. We have already set up monitoring cells for implementation of the different items enumerated in the new Textile Policy and I have also had the opportunity of meeting the Labour leaders—Mr. Datta Samant is not here because he stands for something which perhaps, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, you don't welcome and certainly we also don't welcome that—to get their views on this. But I would not like to embarrass, particularly because he is not here, but I would like to tell the House that even Shri Datta Samant had no grievance against the textile policy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It seems to be a mistaken identity ; he did speak and speak against the policy.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : You are also not a hundred per cent labour leader.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am not a leader at all.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : They have to take a public posture sometimes...*(Interruptions)*.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We can also say that probably the Minister does not genuinely believe in this policy, but for certain postures, he is putting forward this policy.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : You can, but it would hardly carry any conviction.

I would like to assure the House that the new textile policy has tried to take a balanced position to take care of the interest of each segment of the

textile industry and see that there is proper harmony and growth in the entire textile industry.

I would also like to assure the hon. Members that we do not stand on prestige on any point and if we find something going wrong at some point of time or the other, we shall certainly make amendments, make suitable changes in the interest of handloom weavers and workers particularly. We have certainly accepted this amount of flexibility in the new policy and we are sure that the new textile policy is going to usher in a new era in the entire textile economy...*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot allow anybody, otherwise we will go on discussing. Do not record. If there is any point, you can discuss personally with the Minister later.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why has the expert committee report on textile been not placed on the Table of the House ? Is it marked secret ?

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : It may be placed on the Table of the House at the appropriate time...*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not record.

— — — —

17. 18 hrs.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN (AMENDMENT) BILL—*CONTD*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri T. Anjiah on the 7th August, namely :

“That the Bill further to amend the Employment of Children Act, 1938, be taken into considerations”

Shri Somnath Rath was on his log.”
He may please continue.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, education, health and hygienic care programme, payment of regular and legitimate wages, fixing working hours, prevention of exploitation by middlemen and employers must be made effective. Laws must be enforced to protect children to improve their income and working conditions even in the unorganised sector in towns rural areas. A child is illiterate, inarticulate and easily intimidated and absolutely helpless and defence less; even he is not in touch with his parents. At the time of trouble, children have to be given special attention. They are not given minimum wages, and they are thrown out of employment at the will of the employers. The question of safety of children should be given high priority and it is a national issue. Steps should be taken to prevent accidents and stringent punishment should be given to owners of industries who violate safety regulations. Middlemen and contractors are creating havoc in all spheres of labour. All the labourers, those going out of the country, those working inside the country and even the child labourers are exploited by them. They are blood suckers and suitable action should be taken to eliminate them and the law should be suitably amended so that a minimum punishment of two years of rigorous imprisonment is imposed on such persons.

Sir, the manufacturers, the merchants and the exporters must be asked to issue work-cards to the persons employed by them, so that they can come under the purview of the Factories Act. In seems, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Gurupada Swamy Committee on Child Labour, all State Governments have been requested to set up State and district level advisory boards on child labour to meet with the problem. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what has happened to the recommendation made to the Central Government. It should be activated.

Have the Governments taken any steps in this context ? Specific guidelines should be sent by the Central Governments to the State Governments for appropriate action so as to put an end to the exploitation of the child labour. Welfare measures, training and other facilities should be introduced and strictly implemented to benefit children in employment. There should be a comprehensive law on child labour and I congratulate the hon. Minister of Labour because he is going to do it soon. The Four-State Labour Ministries Committee constituted to go into the question of prescribing uniform rules for entry into employment by children has submitted its report to the Government. Among other recommendations, the Committee has suggested a time-bound action plan which requires immediate action.

Sir, the problem of child labour cannot be solved unless stringent measures are taken and I share the feeling of the hon. Labour Minister when he says that it cannot be done only by legislation. There is a need to generate social awareness and for achieving this, a multi-dimensional approach to the problem is necessary. As such, active steps ought to be taken to create social awareness and voluntary organisations may be involved in implementing the same. The hon. Minister is to be congratulated because in the aims and objects it has been stated that this Bill has been brought in order to make punishment deterrent. We should fully support the measures that are provided in this Bill to make the punishment deterrent. We should also make imprisonment and fine mandatory, after conviction. The regular trial takes a very long time. So, there should be a summary trial for all these offences and necessary legislation may be made in this regard. Thank you.

[Translation]

***SHRI P. SELVENDRAN (Periakulam) :** Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra

Kazhagam, I wish to say a few words on the Employment of Children (Amendment) Bill, 1985 introduced yesterday by our hon. Minister of Labour.

Here I am reminded of what the famous Persian Poet, Khalil Gibran, had said about the children. "Your children are not your children; they do not come from you; they come through you; you give your love; do not impose your thoughts on them; they have come into this world with their own instincts." The author of GITANJALI, Rabindranath Tagore, spoke about the children as the morning of human race. The children are the foundation of future of India. They are the seeds of future Indian society. They are the seedlings. They are the young cuckoos craving to sing. They are the young deers yearning to jump. After 47 years this amendment has been brought to the parent Act passed in 1938. Since this amending Bill will result in some fringe benefits to the child labour I extend my support to this legislation. I support this Bill because you are keeping a flower where you should keep gold, because where you have to give in plenty with both hands you have at least given a pinch.

The phenomenon of child labour is not exclusive to India. According to several reports of International Labour organisation, child labour is prevalent in all South Asian nations. M.S. Gurupadaswamy Committee on Child Labour had given many valuable recommendations some years ago. It is a bitter truth to say that these recommendations have not yet been implemented. In this context, it will be no exaggeration to say that this Bill is not in any way an exemplary legislation. But, according to the maxim that "Something is better than nothing", I am constrained to lend my support to this Bill.

In 1929, the Whitly Commission had studied the problem of child labour and given a detailed report. It is really unfortunate that the situa-

tion prevalent in 1929 is still persisting even to day. In 1931 the Royal Commission on Labour had also given a report on child labour, which later became the basis for the Employment of Children Act, 1938.

This amending legislation does not delineate the amenities that are to be provided to child workers. I take this opportunity to demand that a comprehensive Bill for the welfare of child labour should be formulated by the Government. In our country 20 million child workers are there. You will witness child labour in the carpet industry in Uttar Pradesh. There are child workers in Match industry in Sivakasi and in Salt industry in Tuticorin of Tamil Nadu. The blossoming buds of humanity are getting withered in the scorching heat of Tea Estates of West Bengal. In diamond cutting industry and in Zari industry in Gujarat, the children are employed. The children who are to play with toys are turning round the beedi leaves in Orissa. Poverty is the breeding ground for child labour. The absence of equitable distribution of land is another cause for child labour. In India 50% of the people are below the poverty line. 19% of the family income comes from the wages of children. Since 1881 the law has been stipulating that child labour should be prohibited and particularly the children below the age of 15 years should not be exploited. The 1983-84 Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour has unequivocally accepted that child labour is an unavoidable factor of Indian life. Still this Bill is silent about providing basic amenities for child workers.

The Central Advisory Board on Child Labour under the chairmanship of the Minister of Labour is supposed to look after the interests of child workers. There is also a Child Labour Cell in the Labour Ministry. The Indian Institute of Rural Workers, the Institute of Psychological and Educational Research, the International Council of Social Welfare and the Madras Institute of Development

[Shri P. Selvendran]

Studies have all researched in the problem of child labour in our country. Recently, Mr. Asefea Bequele, the expert from I.L.O came to India and studied the issue of child labour and the schemes being implemented by the Government. He has suggested many worthwhile projects and I do not know when they will be implemented by the Government for the good of child labour.

On 30th July, 1985 in the Constitution Club here 10 child workers from Bangalore had staged a Drama highlighting their woes and how they are being exploited. The organisation called the Concern for Working of Children brought them to Delhi. This organisation has also prepared a draft Bill concerning the child labour, a copy of which has been submitted to Labour Ministry also. From what I came to know about this draft Bill, I am forced to say that this amending legislation is a half-baked legislative attempt. After scrutinising the draft Bill presented by this organisation, I want that the Labour Ministry should come forth with a comprehensive Bill.

I have already stated that poverty is the main cause of child labour in our country. With unassailable conviction that the children should not be crippled by this grinding poverty, our inimitable chief Minister, Buratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R is implementing intensely and extensively the nutritious meals scheme for the benefit of children. The UNESCO and the UNICEF have acclaimed the success of this scheme. The former Secretary of Central Education Ministry has admitted that the drop-out in schools has declined on account of this scheme. The hon. Minister of Labour should ensure, with statutory backing, that the employers of child labour provide nutritious meals to the children working under them. Before I conclude, I would give the following suggestions for the valuable consideration of our Labour Minister.

1. The working hours of children should be statutorily prescribed.
2. The child worker works for 40 hours in a week, while the adult worker does exert himself for 54 hours. There is only a difference of 14 working hours. But unfortunately the wage of a child worker is not even 5% of the wage of the adult worker. It should be ensured through law that the child worker gets the stipulated minimum wages.
3. The employes should provide for education and technical training of child workers.
4. The Associations of child labour should be organised and they should be headed by prominent social workers.
5. There should be legal provision for the rest and recreation of child labour.
6. A comprehensive legislation should be introduced soon for the welfare of child labour.
7. The children should not be employed in hazardous jobs. They should be given dresses by the employers.
8. There should be risk insurance facility for the child workers.

I am sure that if these suggestions are implemented with verve and vigour these withering flowers will blossom again and spring will come into their dreary life. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I stand to support the Employment of Children Amendment Bill most heartily. It is a welcome move. The Bill is already there. It is an amendment of the exist,

ing Act. This Bill provides more rigorous punishment. It is very good. Before I go into the details I shall be glad to know how many employers have been so far arrested or imprisoned or fined?

The employers of children employ them not out of sympathy but they employ children for cheap labour. The employers can easily exploit children. I have visited a number of units where children are working. It is a horrible picture to see hundreds of children working for 10-12 hours. But I do not want to take the time of the House by giving pictures of the pitiable condition of these unfortunate children.

I am extremely sorry to say that this Bill is not a comprehensive Bill. Employers will be punished, very good, but what will happen to children? These children come to work, not for nothing, but they do not have anything to eat at home, their parents are not able to support them. So, parents are forced to send their children to work. These parents love their children as you and I love our children. These parents are also eager to educate their children; they want that after education, they should learn when they will be adult and they will look after themselves and also they will look after their parents. These parents have the same feeling as all of us have. But because of the economic reason, they are forced to send their children for work. Under these circumstances, if the Act provides only the punishment for employers but does not have any scheme for children, it will be very painful. I understand, the scheme for these children, it may not be possible to include in this, but I would have liked the scheme for these children to be formulated and brought before the House simultaneously. I mean both the Bills should have been placed before the House simultaneously. Unless some schemes are formulated, I visualise hungry children going about, mothers with tears because they are not able to feed children. The result will be the

whole family will gradually become malnourished.

17.39 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

Not only that, some of the children are bound to be captured by the anti-social elements, because they have no food, they have no cloth, they have nothing at home. So, they will be lured by these anti-social elements. As you know, in the country there are anti-social elements, who always try to find out these children and use them for their anti-social activities.

We must be very careful. We should not leave these children in the hands of the anti-social elements. I emphasise that a scheme for these children should be brought up. Please, do not misunderstand me, but I would reiterate that I support the Bill most heartily but my request is that a scheme side by side with the Bill should be started for the benefit of these children. Until that is done, the children will suffer, the family will suffer, and it is our moral duty to provide education and arrangements should be made for the proper training of these children. Children are the national wealth of the country. We have to see that wealth is not wasted. With these words I support the Bill. I wanted to say some other things but they have been mentioned by the previous speakers. So, I am not repeating them.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill to amend the Employment of Children Act, 1938. It seeks to enhance the punishment to be meted out to a person convicted a second time for the offence of contravening the provisions of Section 3 of the Act. It was in the year 1938 that the Employment of Children Act was passed to regulate the employment of children in proper conditions and to prevent

[Shrimati Kishori Sinha]

their exploitation. It was in 1978 that the Act was amended specifically to prohibit employment of children in hazardous industries. But the employment of children in hazardous industries like match making and fire works continues. I am sorry to say that. It is still continuing. Their exploitation continues unabated in the country despite the recommendations of several committees and the ratification of the U.N. Convention about minimum age, etc. India tops the list of the countries in the Third World with the largest child labour population. In 1975 the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development held a Seminar in which it was disclosed that the child labour population was 11 million in the country. Ever since, instead of decreasing, the number has gone up to 17.4 million as disclosed by the hon. Minister in the other House.

Child labour is a product of poverty and socio-economic conditions. All agencies including the United Nations are agreed that complete abolition of child labour is neither feasible nor desirable in the foreseeable future. Any attempt to do so will only compound the miseries of the people living below the poverty line as it is estimated that child labour contributes 23 per cent to the family income. But the Government can certainly take effective measures to ensure proper working conditions for the children and to prevent their exploitation.

The Sivakasi blast costing more than 30 lives as reported is a grim reminder that we have been unable to control and regulate the employment of children in hazardous industries. I would like to know in how many cases was prosecution launched resulting in conviction and sentence of such employers.

I would suggest that the Government should insist that all children so employed are given work cards where all details about them are entered including working hours.

It is a matter of grave anxiety and concern, if not of shame, that children in carpet industry at Mirzapur and around, work eight to nine hours a day.

According to Press reports on Sivakasi, even three-year old children are employed in the match factories there. What a pity it is ! It is really a matter of great anxiety and concern. Some of the children are kidnapped from Bihar and brought there after being paid a small amount to their illiterate parents. They work as bonded slaves. What action has been taken against this practice—I would like to know from the Government. It is good that the Government has come out with a Rs. 45 crore scheme to make a dent on the circumstances which force parents to send their children to work. The scheme is stated to provide gainful employment to parents so that they would have less compulsion to send their children to work.

I would submit that we should tackle the basic problem of poverty. Anti-poverty programmes should be implemented effectively with missionary zeal so as to raise the poor families above the poverty line.

Children education should not suffer. Therefore, I would suggest that there should be schools near the work places and the schooling hours should be so regulated that the working children attend schools in their off hours. Non-formal education facilities should also be expanded. If possible, mid-day meal scheme should be expanded and provision for clothing has to be made.

Above all, the inspecting and enforcing machinery should be strengthened to keep a periodic check on working conditions.

While I support the Bill I would request the Government to omit the proviso. I am opposed to any discretion being given to the court to award sentence which may be less than six months. I do not want any loophole to show clemency or leniency in the case

of second conviction in any circumstances.

I suggest that a comprehensive legislation should be brought. Gurupad-swamy Committee has also recommended that there should be one single omnibus law. This legislation should cover minimum conditions like welfare activities at the expense of the employers. Provision should be made for schools which should also train them in local crafts and skills. The law should provide for working schedules with rest intervals and regular holidays.

Law should be made more deterrent and any violation of law should be severally penalised. I support the Bill as far as it goes but it does not go very far. However the Government should appoint a high level official designated as Protector-General of Children with authority to inspect areas where children are employed and submit an annual report to Parliament. We should aim at stopping child labour in a phased manner. This should be our aim, our goal.

With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

*SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the Employment of Children (Amendment) Bill, 1985. I am sorry to say that for the future of the working children that we have in this vast country of ours, the Government has a very indifferent attitude. The hon. Minister, Shri Anjiah has brought forth this amendment bill. But I want to ask him whether he is aware how deep and how extensive is the problem of the working children in India? According to an estimate of the planning commission made in 1983, the number of working children in India is to the tune of 15 lakh and 70,000. They are in the age group of 6 to 14. One out of every 8 children in India in the age group of 6 to 14, is a working

child. This Bill amply proves how indifferent is the Government to the extensiveness and depth of this serious problem.

In 1938 when the British ruled in India, they enacted the Employment of Children Act according to decision of the I.L.O. convention. A long time elapsed after that and in 1978 you brought about some amendment to that Act. Today in 1985 a half-hearted approach to the problem of the working children by our Government has been made through this Bill. It is being said in this Bill that for those who will contravene the law, wherever there will be violation of the Employment of Children Act, and where there will be repeated violation the punishment has been made more stringent. Surprising is the attitude of the Government indeed. They think that they will solve the vast problem of the working children in India from 1938 to 1985 only by making some provisions for punishment more stringent. They have said in this House after the new Government came to power, the young Prime Minister said 'We shall march towards the 21st century. They said they will bring about modernisation, they said they will introduce electronics and computers. But side by side what is the real picture of India? It is that 55% of the people are living below the poverty line. Over 52% of the people are illiterate. Sir, I am a new member of this august House. When I go back from Delhi, I see at Kanpur, Moga Sarai, Dhanbad and Howrah that the railway passengers are throwing away their paper containers after eating the food and the small children of my country after 38 years of independence are picking any left over food from them and eating it. A flock of crows are also pouncing on the same containers for collecting food and a group of small children of my country are also fighting with the crows for collecting the same food. This is the real picture of India. You want to march in the 21st

* The speech was originally delivered in Bengali,

[Shri Anil Basu]

century, you want modernisation and computerisation but what you think about the future of the children of India whom you call the citizens of tomorrow, is quite apparent through this indifferent Bill. Our constitution also has some provisions for the protection of the children. In Clause 3 of Article 15 of the Constitution which deals with Fundamental Rights, powers have been given to the State to enact legislation for the protection of mothers and children. That legislation cannot be challenged. Apart from that in Article 45 and in Article 49 the Government have been empowered to take measures for the protection of the children. But what have you actually done? Today in 1985, India has a population of over 16 lakh child labour, which is the highest in Asia. What have you done for them? When this question will be raised before you by the India of tomorrow, you will have no answer to offer, I know that. But you will have to realise the depth of the problem. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will be surprised to learn that no general law regulating child labour is to be found on the Indian Statute books. There is no general law! In a restricted manner something has been said about children employment in the Children Employment Bill. There are a dozen other Central Government Acts which contain some restrictions about the employment of children at various places. But if you go through these one dozen Acts you will find that the Government of India has not been able in the last 38 years to properly define the word 'child'. What is the definition of child? Whom do you define as child? It is not defined in the law although there are twelve acts framed by the Central Government. There are twelve pieces of legislation. Some say that one below 14 years should be called a 'child'. Some say he who is 12 years old is a 'child'. Some other says that one in the age group of 10 to 14 years should be called a 'child'. In this vast country carrying the largest

population of child labour in Asia, we could not find a firm definition of 'child' in 38 years. I am really sorry to say this. There is no general law to be found in the Indian Statute books. I will therefore request the hon. Minister Shri Anjaiah, that by bringing forth this type of legislation kindly do not insult our helpless and unfortunate children any more. Our children are half fed, they are starved they are compelled to work they do not go to work willingly or for fun. Just to provide their family with a morsel of food, the children have to go for working the bangle factories of Firozabad, they have to go to the woolen carpet factories in Kashmir, they have to go to various other places where by their labour these children manufacture various articles of craft, of art design in keeping with the culture and tradition of our country. But no proper measures has been taken to this day for the welfare of these child labour. It will be seen that in the field of agriculture, the number of child labour today is very large. They are not only child labour, they are in reality bonded labour. In the 'Mainstream' paper a survey report has been published about Andhra. There in it has been stated that in Andhra, the small child has to work at the hours of the Zamindar or Jotedar as a cattle grazing boy in exchange for a morsel of food. Not only in Andhra Sir, in U.P., in Bihar and in practically all the States the problems of child labour stares us in the face. I want to say with all the force in my command that you are saying you will take the country in the 21st century, but what are you going to do for the 16 lakh working children of our country? What will you do for the starving children, What will you do for those unfortunate children who have to work in the bangle factories of Firozabad in unbearable and in tense heat just for earning a few chips? You will not be able to say whether inspite of having twelve pieces of legislation, you have been able to punish or convict any violator. Therefore you will not be able to do anything just through legislation. If you are sincere and

really want to do anything for the benefit of the children, you frame a comprehensive Children Act. Not only that, you will have to say how much money you have allocated for the welfare of the children in the 7th Five Year Plan. You will have to say how you propose to solve the problem of these 16 lakh child labour. The policy you have adopted will only increase the number of unemployed in the country, it will only increase the poverty. You have not been able to complete the work of land reforms. In this situation, the number of child labour in the country will surely increase further. This Bill will fail to bring any succour or relief to the children. You have brought this Bill just for self-deception and wood-winking the people. We are not opposing this Bill. I and my party support this Bill whatever be its

worth. But I will urge upon you to kindly think reply about the frightening children's problem facing us. Kindly take some sincere steps. Do not deceive and cheat the children. These children of today will grow into the youth of tomorrow and those young children will never forgive you if you fail them.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11-00 A.M.

18-01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
eleven of the clock on Friday
August 9, 1985/Sravana 18,
1907 (Saka).*